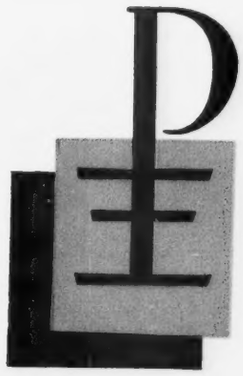
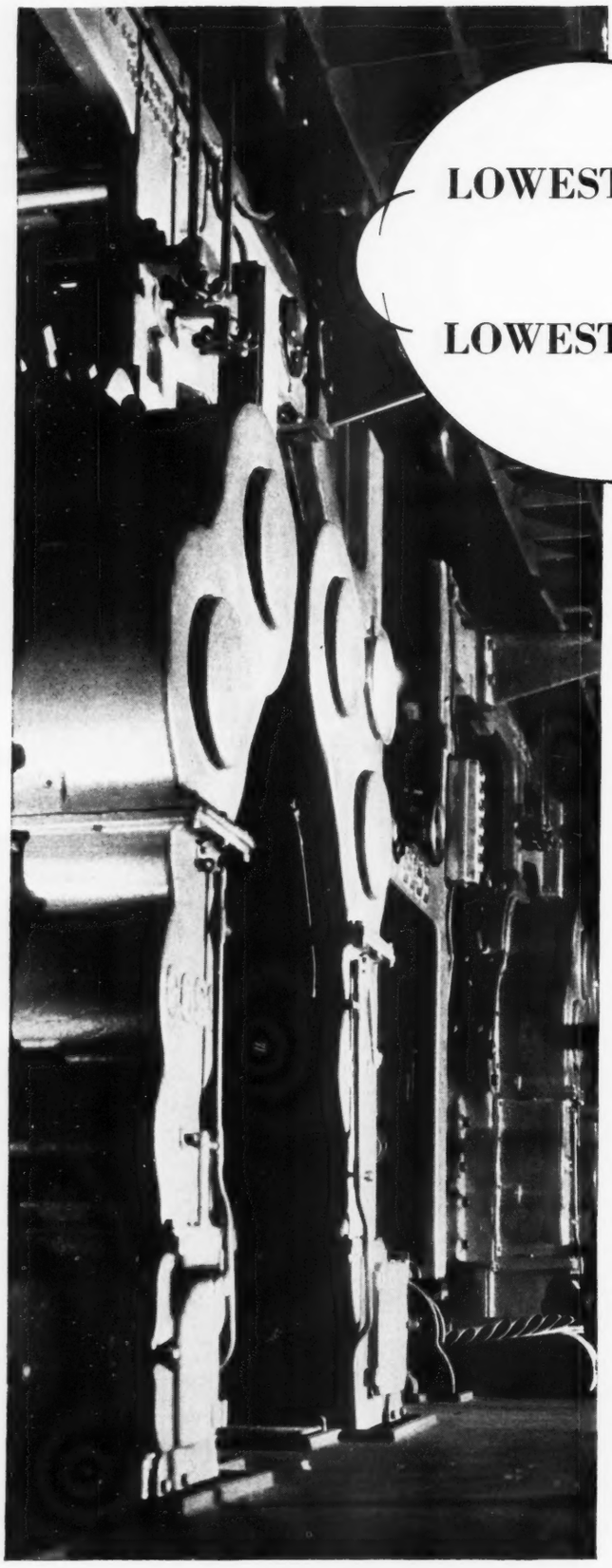


PRINTING EQUIPMENT ENGINEER

FEBRUARY • 1935

A TECHNICAL PUBLICATION FOR MECHANICAL EXECUTIVES RESPONSIBLE FOR PRINTING PRODUCTION, EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES IN THE COMMERCIAL, MAGAZINE, PRIVATE PLANT AND DAILY NEWSPAPER FIELDS



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FEBRUARY 1935
VOLUME 49 NUMBER 5

Printing EQUIPMENT Engineer

Trade-Mark Registered

Published by Don Will
Edited by Mac Sinclair

A Technical Publication for Mechanical Executives Responsible for Printing Production, Equipment and Supplies in the Commercial, Magazine, Private Plant and Daily Newspaper Fields.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT 1370 ONTARIO STREET, CLEVELAND, OHIO

EASTERN REPRESENTATIVE: RUSSELL BIRCHFIELD, 509 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK, N. Y.

WESTERN REPRESENTATIVE: H. D. AYLSWORTH, 121 NORTH CLARK ST., CHICAGO, ILL. PHONE: STATE 3800.

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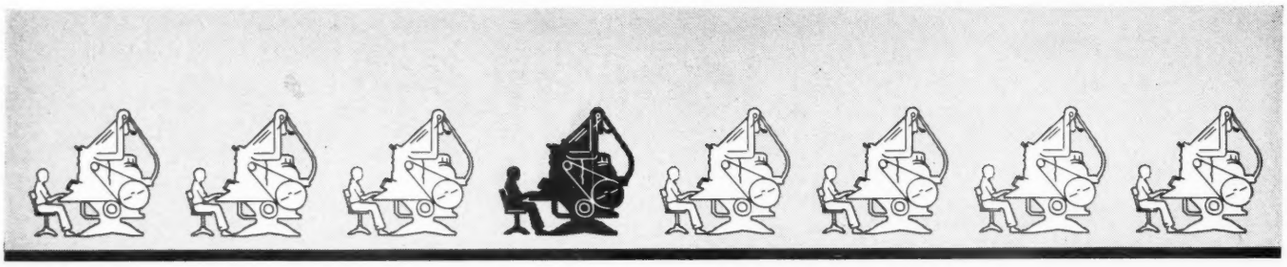

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Printing
EQUIPMENT
Engineer

Four-Color Plates

By Meinograph-Meinotone Photo-Engraving Process

By MAC SINCLAIR*

ONE of the important recent developments in the letterpress branch of the printing industry is the Meinograph-Meinotone process of producing four-color typographic printing plates. This new process is comparable in importance to the introduction of precision printing presses, the offset process, the newspaper dry mat, expansion of composing room display type and line-casting facilities, the black-and-white matrix, high-speed newspaper presses, flying pasters and other epochal inventions. In fact, this process will do much to encourage restoration of letterpress work which has been diverted within the past decade into other channels by a line of new and strange competition.

Meinograph-Meinotone is a process for making four-color printing plates at a much lower cost than is possible with regular four-color process plates. Meinograph itself is the means of preparing copy for the photoengraver. Meinotone is the method for making the plates from Meinograph copy. Its sponsors explain, however, that it is not intended to supplant four-color process engraving since the finished results attained are not comparable and the field of application is not as broad as the standard four-color plate-making process. However, the customer who feels he cannot afford the more expensive color printing will be encouraged to avail himself of the opportunity of affording color as against ordinary black printing which he uses because of the high cost of four-color process work.

During the week of January 21 an exhibition was held in the Statler Hotel, Cleveland, to acquaint everyone with the process. A large number of matted Meinograph subjects together with comparative reproductions printed from plates made from the copy by the Meinotone process were shown. One of the subjects in color showed a young woman gazing at a silver service in a velvet case. Other subjects in color exhibited consisted of photographs of automobiles, fruit, interior view of room arranged to show furniture display, mannikins, etc. Original artists' creative work suitable for the process were also exhibited. One color reproduction printed upon news stock and treated suitably for newspaper reproduction was also exhibited.

As has been stated above, this new process will encourage the use of color printing among those who heretofore have not been able to afford it. The means for securing the extra sales appeal through the liberal use of color in printed matter is now made available at a lower cost.

There *is* a demand for color. Specimens of printed matter prove it. The bulk of the demand is for color rather than fine art judging by magazines, direct mail pieces and newspapers —especially the latter. The limitations of some of the processes are only too apparent.

ESSENTIAL DIFFERENCE

Meinograph-Meinotone differs from the four-color process in that all of the detail of the subject to be reproduced is carried in the black plate. Color is photographed directly on the negatives without the necessity of filtering out any of the original black subject. Therefore, there is no need for filtering out objectionable detail from the color plates.

MEINOGRAPH COPY

In preparing Meinograph copy, the subject from which the four-color plates are to be made consists of a regular photograph or original creative wash drawing made by an artist, such as would be made for any other cut-making purposes. For explanatory reasons, the photograph will be selected and referred to as the subject from which a set of plates is to be made.

The photograph is mounted on heavy paper board. According to the nature of the object or objects, the artist retouches

*The writer is not a photoengraver. As the photoengraver reads this article the writer hopes he (the photoengraver) will keep in mind that it is written primarily for those who are not familiar with all the technical details of the photoengravers' art.

the photograph to obtain correct copy for the black plate. After the subject has been prepared for the black plate, and in order to provide a means for obtaining the color elements (or copy) a fairly heavy sheet of clear celluloid is laid over the photograph the same size as the cardboard upon which the print is mounted. The celluloid sheet is hinged to the cardboard at the top by means of a strip of gummed paper so the artist and photoengraver can raise or lower the celluloid sheet without altering its original position. The print is now ready for the artist to apply colors to the celluloid sheet, he being guided in his work by the photograph underneath, the details of which can be seen through the transparent celluloid. The artist uses special dyes supplied by the licensing company. He need only mix them with water previous to laying on the color with a brush. The final appearance of the subject with colors applied to the celluloid sheet looks like a hand-colored photograph. After the "copy" or photograph has been approved, it is ready for the photoengraver.

MEINOTONE PLATES

The plates made from four-color Meinograph copy are called Meinotone plates. The photoengraver attaches the Meinograph copy to the camera board. Previous to exposure he lifts the celluloid sheet upon which the artist has applied the colored dyes to make the black plate negative from the original retouched photograph.

After the exposure for the black plate negative has been made, the photoengraver places a sheet of white paper over the photograph and lowers the hinged celluloid sheet over the white paper mask. Halftone separation negatives are made successively for the yellow, red and blue plates.

It was explained by A. Alston, executive superintendent of the Meinograph Sales Corporation, that standard line screens are employed. The screen for the black plate is positioned at 45 deg., the yellow at 90 deg., the red at 105 deg., and the blue at 75 deg.

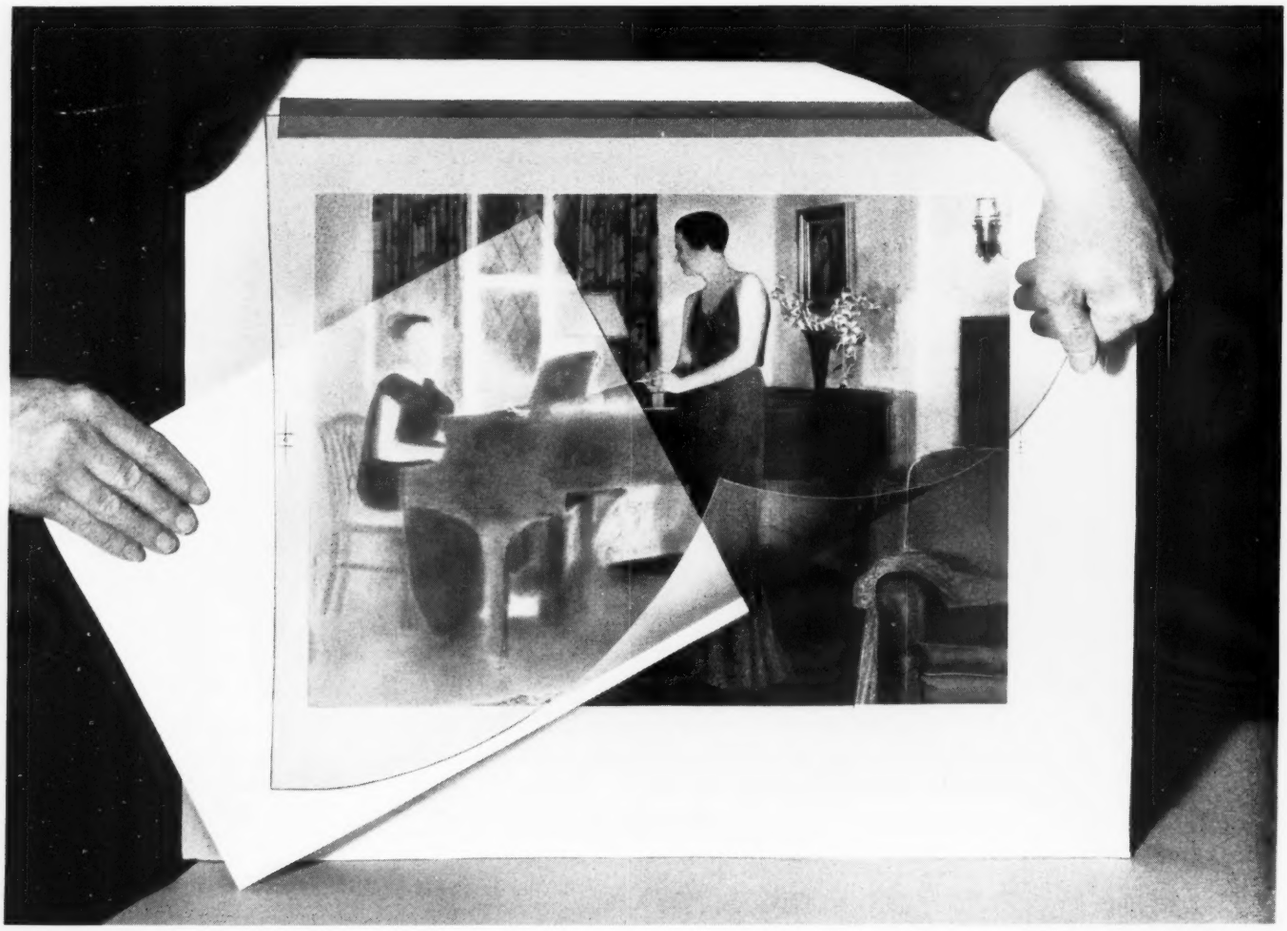
The four Meinotone negatives which have been made from the Meinograph copy are printed on copper and etched just like any color plates.

If, in the judgment of the photoengraver, the appearance of the completed set of plates can be improved by intensifying one or more colors, a sheet of colored celluloid may be placed under the Meinotone copy celluloid sheet to serve as a complementary filter and a secondary to the camera filter.

From the above description it will be seen that the original retouched photograph carries all the detail of the object to be reproduced. The colors which have been applied by the artist to the surface of the celluloid sheet over the photograph do not carry any of the detail in the photograph, but the colors

To explain the technique of Meinograph-Meinotone process four-color plate-making copy in the illustration below, a photograph from which the black plate is to be made, is mounted upon white cardboard. The artist then retouches the photograph for best effect. Secured over the photograph by means of a gummed paper hinge is the celluloid sheet upon which the artist applies colors for the yellow, red and blue plates as they are to appear in the finished job of printing. Notice the sheet of white paper interposed between the photographic print and the celluloid sheet. That part of the design (color) appearing above the white paper mask on the celluloid sheet is plainly visible.

After raising the celluloid sheet to a vertical position, the photoengraver makes the black plate negative from the photograph, after which he is ready to make the color separation negatives for the yellow, red and blue plates. Therefore, he places a white paper mask between the photograph and the celluloid sheet which carries all the color in the design. In this way it will not be necessary for the photoengraver to filter out any black tones since they are concealed behind the white paper mask and he can make the color separation negatives direct from the colors on the celluloid sheet.



applied may vary in intensity and shading and are complementary to the detail *in* the photograph.

ADVANTAGES OF MEINOGRAPH-MEINOTONE

As is stated above, the advantages of this process to the consumer lie in the reduced cost of producing a set of four-color plates. The sponsors of the process claim that it is the largest contributing factor to economy in printing in letterpress which has been introduced in the last twenty-five years.

Taking these advantages progressively throughout the process from the preparation of copy to the actual operation of printing from the plates in the press, they may be summed up as follows:

ECONOMY IN ART WORK

An appreciable saving in art work is possible, provided the process is suitable to the subject to be reproduced, because all of the detail is carried in the original photograph and the pure colors in varying intensity are laid with special dyes by the artist on a sheet of clear celluloid super-imposed over the photograph.

SIMPLIFICATION IN PHOTOGRAPHY

In making a set of four-color process plates the photoengraver has difficulty in filtering out the blacks from the other three colors. In addition to this, he must spend considerable time, besides the time spent in photographing the black plate for correct tonal value, in etching out the black tones which appear in the color plates in spite of his best efforts. Thus it will be seen that Meinograph copy carries *all* the detail in the *black* plate and in the making of the color plates the black tones do not complicate the plate-making problem since the photoengraver filters the colors laid on the celluloid sheet under which has been placed a sheet of white paper. When the engraver etches the color plates his work is not complicated by the interjection of possible distortion or the doubt of reproducing any certain color value in one of the color plates—he etches for color only. The color separations can be made with great fidelity and a saving of time.

Continued on page 22

Meinograph-Meinotone

Meinograph is the trade name for a process of preparing four-color copy from which Meinotone four-color plates are to be made.

Patents have been applied for both processes.

It is not claimed by its sponsors that this is a substitute for four-color process work.

This process can be employed in the production of two, three or four-color plates.

Black-and-white copy now in existence can be made into full color copy at small additional cost.

The process is adaptable to newspaper as well as commercial printing.

Meinotone plates will print acceptably if out of register 1/16 in.

Makeready time, as compared with the makeready time on four-color process work is appreciably reduced.

On web presses printing color, it is claimed, the printing rate may be stepped up from 12,000 impressions per hour to 20,000 impressions per hour.

In most cases, because it is not necessary to pile the ink as in four-color process work, there is no danger of offsetting and slip-sheeting is almost always avoided.

Potato Graters

Vital To Newspaper Color Printing

By STAFF WRITER

IN A recent issue of the Chicago *Tribune*, Robert M. Lee told in narrative style for the benefit of the uninitiated public some of the trials and tribulations encountered in perfecting the printing run-of-paper color advertising. In addition to the difficulties experienced by the executive personnel in the *Tribune* organization, frequent reference is made by the writer to the work of the mechanical departments which are under the supervision of John W. Park, production manager, in overcoming problems in engraving, composition, lock-up, stereotyping and press work. Successful achievements in coordinating all the elements entering into good color printing were described in a not-too-technical manner. Newspaper mechanical executives who have attempted run-of-paper color printing are familiar with these problems.

The lowly potato grater has been utilized in the *Tribune* plant to prevent the transfer of color from one page to another because some of the color would adhere to guide rollers in the presses which in turn would smudge following pages where it was not supposed to appear. That section of Mr. Lee's narrative describing

Equipment Sales

In a bulletin mailed to the membership of the National Printing Equipment Association, Secretary James E. Bennet states that after compiling figures from reports received from 168 reporting printing equipment and supply manufacturing companies, the 1933 sales total of the reporting companies is $21,588,165.98.

The gross sales are broken down as follows:

Group No.	*Class*	*Number Companies Reporting*	*Total Sales*
1	Pressroom	14	$2,438,219.25
2	Bindery	21	949,915.59
3	Composing Room	38	7,151,392.33
4	Dealers, Importers and Machinists	61	3,281,772.39
5	Manufacturers, etc., who come under more than one of above groups	34	7,766,866.42

A bulletin issued from the executive offices of the National Printing Equipment Association, Inc., shows that the total membership of the Association is now 98. This is an increase of 23 members as the result of a canvass conducted under date of November 16, 1933. Membership represents 85-90% of Industry.

the application of the potato grater to guide rollers to prevent smudging is as follows:

Without too much ado, therefore, although the subject is fraught with possibilities as to the amount of ado suitable to its exposition, you will probably be startled to learn that the solution to the mystery was potato graters. But how in the name of the art of printing can potato graters be related to color-press work?

Potato grater, nutmeg grater, or almost any vegetable grater—it's about the same thing. Looks, if you know your kitchen utensils, like a section of eavestrough or just a semi-cylindrical thing, of stainless metal like that half of a split-lengthwise stovepipe. Now the grating surface, you will recall, is provided by punching it full of holes from the concave side. Naturally, the perforations burst through to the convex side and leave that surface filled with little ragged projections around each perforation. It is upon this surface that the housewife rubs the potatoes or nutmeg or whatever it is she wants to grate.

Remember this convex surface full of tiny ragged metal points sticking up. We are going to look into the whizzing machinery of a press.

Of course, you know newsprint paper comes in big rolls. They are attached under the pressroom floor and "threaded" through the cylinders of the press up and down and roundabout like a long, wide, white ribbon. As this great ribbon of paper passes from one to another of the cylinders carrying the stereotype plates, it must be tenderly and swiftly guided and supported in its lightning progress by gliding smoothly over series of rollers.

Now it developed that as the paper passed over a cylinder bearing a color plate it would, obviously, of course, snatch away an impression of that color, but instead of keeping all that it ink it would roughishly deposit a smear of it on the guide-rollers which are expected to maintain a spotless cleanliness. And the roller, as the paper went flying past, would, with equal impishness, leave its smear of color on another page.

So we come to the potato graters. The production experts plumbed every scientific depth to keep the rollers taking color from one page and dropping it elsewhere. The rollers, you see, are as round and smooth as precision tools can make them. What could be put over those rollers to keep them round, and, as one may say "rollerish" and at the same time prevent smudging?

A genius brought in the potato grater, a humble, patient, and self-effacing potato grater. Archimedes (or was it Pythagoras?—ED.) never shouted, "Eureka!" with more verve than did the press foreman when the potato graters were smoothly fitted over the rollers. The tiny, ragged projections held the paper away from the rollers just that fraction of distance needed to prevent the inky paper from depositing its color and smudging was at an end. So you see that baffling mysteries and detective work are not all limited to police stations.

Leaves Behr-Manning

E. W. (Deacon) Jones, until recently manager for Cork Fibre Products Division of Behr-Manning Corporation, Troy, N. Y., is now business manager of the Albany (N. Y.) General Hospital. He will be associated with John A. Manning, president of Behr-Manning Corporation, who is also president of the hospital.

Joseph Addison, well-known newspaper production executive, has taken over Mr. Jones' former duties with the Cork Fibre Products Division.

Wood Printing

Can Be Done On Platen Presses

By ROBERT F. SALADE

UNDER the proper mechanical conditions, printing on various kinds and thicknesses of wood can be produced on any standard make and size of platen printing press. Light printing on smoothly finished pieces of wood, ranging in uniform thicknesses from 1/16 in. up to and including ¼ in., can be done on a regular 10x15 platen press without change in the platen setting. Larger work of the same class may be handled on a 12x18 platen press. For printing on thick wood articles a 14x22 platen printing press, of extra heavy construction, should be used. However, it may be necessary to have the "feet" of the platen cut down for the purpose.

Printing on many different kinds of wood articles may be done with any of four different types of printing plates, described briefly as follows:

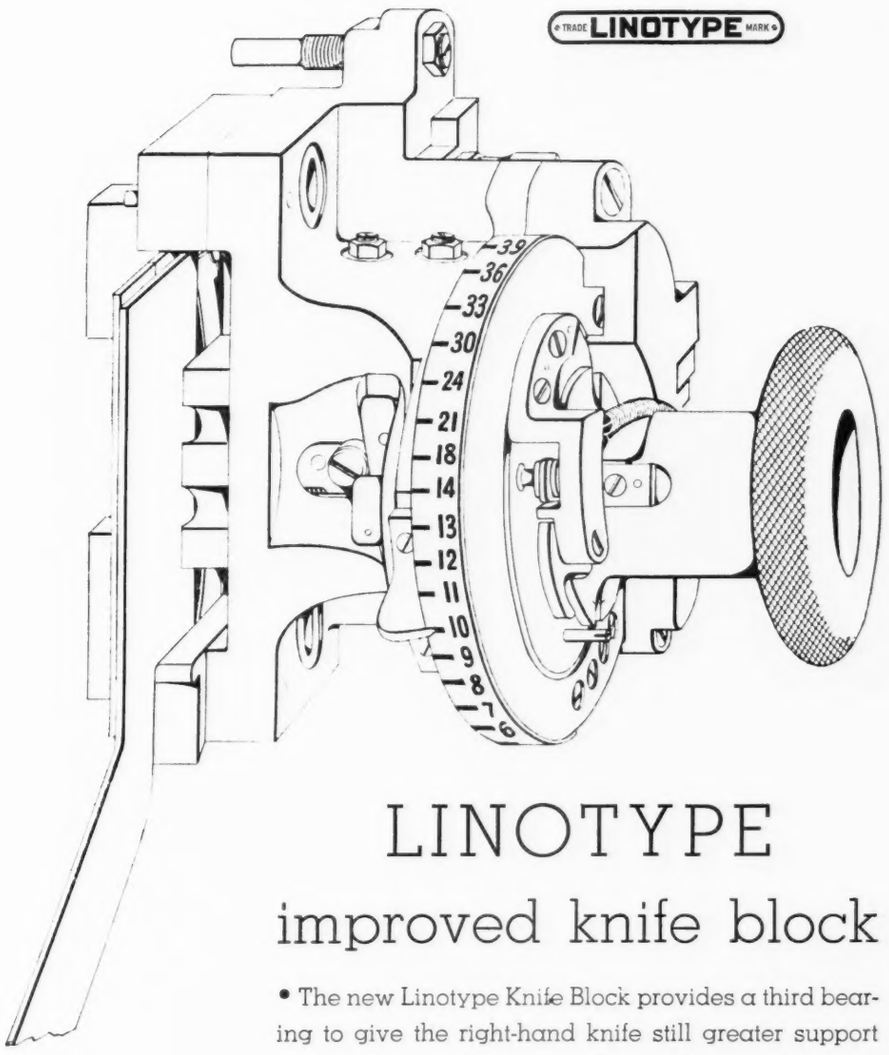
1. Solid brass plates, either engraved or cast from a mold.
2. Cast iron and steel plates.
3. Hand-engraved oil-proof rubber plates.
4. Molded and vulcanized rubber plates.

Solid brass and steel plates are used for printing the most accurate forms on such hardwood articles as type measuring gages, foot rulers, triangular precision rulers and measuring gauges, thick wood backs for thermometers, desk rulers with round and metal edges, special drawing rulers and other types of hardwood measuring gauges.

Cast-iron and steel plates are used for printing lettering and other detail on a great variety of wood articles, including cedar wood for cigar boxes, thick shooks for shipping cases and packing boxes, coat and suit hangers, brush backs and handles, parts for game sets, thin wood for common shipping containers, laminated board specialties, advertising signs, heavy wood sections for children's wagons, sleds, etc.; wood paddles for stirring ready-mixed paint in cans. While the major portion of these wood articles are printed in black ink, numerous specialties and advertising novelties are printed in two or three colors.

Hand-engraved oil-proof rubber plates are also used for printing shooks for various kinds of wooden boxes, advertising signs, wood toys and game sets, coat and suit hangers, thin laminated board for shipping containers, game boards and similar lines. Plates of this class can be hand-cut in sets, to print multi-color designs or illustrations on the surface of any good grade of smoothly-finished wood. For example, the designs for a number of different game boards were printed in three solid colors from sets of hand-cut rubber plates, each color printed separately, of course. This work was handled on a heavy 14x22 platen press and there was no difficulty in obtaining close register in the color printing. Hand-cut rubber plates are also being utilized to an increasing extent to print decorative designs in two or more bright colors on large wooden toys, fine wood for the making of smaller sizes of boxes, and for the printing of large, bold lettering, borders and trade-mark devices on wood signs for outdoor display.

Molded and vulcanized rubber plates can be made from any suitable type-form, plain line engravings, single lines of large bold type and even from a 50-line screen halftone. Two distinct types of molded rubber plates are now being used for printing on wood: One is the old, familiar make,



LINOTYPE

improved knife block

• The new Linotype Knife Block provides a third bearing to give the right-hand knife still greater support and rigidity, and to assure an exactly parallel movement of the knife throughout its length.

The new block is operated by a knurled knob instead of a lever, is easily operated by one hand, and is noiseless. Other features of the new knob include a large, legible point scale, with 24 point figures and an improved pointer. Each point size can be individually adjusted, without affecting the other sizes.

Linotype Memphis

MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE COMPANY

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A MESSAGE

We express our appreciation to the many customers in all parts of the United States who by their loyalty to our product made the year 1934 the best since 1929.

Your approval of Morrills Ink and Morrills service made possible the expenditure of large sums of money for an addition to our San Francisco factory and the acquisition of The L. Martin Company ink plant at Philadelphia, Pa.

Your support was also responsible for additional payroll in the amount of $57,194.00. This is by far the most important part of the progress made during the year 1934.

We have entered the year 1935 with confidence in the belief that success depends on intelligent service founded on many years of research and experience.

Our reward will depend on how well we perform this duty to our customers.

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commonly known as a "rubber stamp." The other type is made by a new patented molding and vulcanizing process. This new type of molded rubber plate is adapted to printing on nearly all kinds of paper as well as smooth wood, and is more expensive than ordinary molded and vulcanized rubber plates. Because of their liberal resiliency, the ordinary makes of molded rubber plates have a wide range of application for printing on wood articles, including: Odd shapes of brush backs and handles, thick wood paint-stirring spatulas or pallets (imprinted with paint manufacturers' advertising); rounded wood handles for tools, odd-shaped wood toys, lead pencils of the kinds imprinted with advertising matter, coat and suit hangers with rounded edges and many kinds of natural wood souvenirs imprinted with the names of vacation resorts.

TYPE-HIGH PLATES NOT NECESSARY

It is not necessary to have plates for printing on wood mounted type-high (0.918 in.). For printing on thin thicknesses of wood, from 1/16 in. up to ¼ in., the printing plate may be mounted considerably lower than type-high, and for the mounted plate may be locked up in a chase for the press in the usual manner. For example, solid brass, steel and iron printing plates may be made as low as 5/8 or 6/8 in., so that any one of these kinds of plates can be locked up in a chase with the standard height of wood or metal lock-up furniture. Both hand-cut rubber plates and molded rubber plates can be be either glued on or tacked to a block of cherry wood, to a total printing height of 6/8 in. or lower. In any event, however, a printing plate that is to be locked up in a chase with standard heights of lock-up furniture, must stand to a height slightly more than that of the lock-up furniture.

It is also practicable to glue a wood-blocked rubber printing plate direct to the bed of a platen press. This method, of course, eliminates the necessity of using a chase, furniture and lock-up quoins. Either a hand-cut or a molded rubber plate can be mounted to any desired printing height on a block of cherry lumber. For printing on thick wood, the total height of the plate and block may be as low as ½ in. Liquid fish glue should be used to glue the mounted plate to the bed of the press, and whenever possible, the plate should be placed at or near the center of the bed. The plate will adhere firmly to the metal surface of the press bed by first gluing a piece of heavy manila paper to the back or bottom of the wood block, this paper cut to the same size as that of the block. Then an even film of the liquid fish glue is applied to the surface of the paper on the block, after which the plate may be attached firmly to the bed of the press, leaving it to remain in proper position for about twenty minutes until the wet glue has set. In the same manner, brass, steel and iron printing plates can be glued to the bed of a platen press, but this should be done only with small-size metal plates for runs of small quantity, because variations in the thickness of wood articles are apt to cause loosening of a glued-on metal plate, while on the other hand, a rubber printing plate is resilient enough to provide for thickness variations in wood, wallboard and even corrugated paper-board.

SMALLER-SIZE ROLLER TRUCKS OR GUDGEONS

When printing is to be done on wood articles from a plate considerably lower than type-high, it is necessary to employ smaller-size roller trucks or gudgeons than those of normal diameter. For this purpose, one complete set of regular roller trucks may be sent to a machine shop with instructions to have them cut down to about one-half of their original diameter. Naturally, when the composition form rollers for a platen press are equipped with the smaller-size trucks, the rollers will descend toward the bed on the downward and return strokes sufficiently to ink the surface of printing plates 5/8 or 6/8 in. high, also plates of still lower height. It is also practicable to have composition form rollers for a

Alemite Gives

POSITIVE PROTECTION to VITAL BEARINGS on the MIEHLE VERTICAL

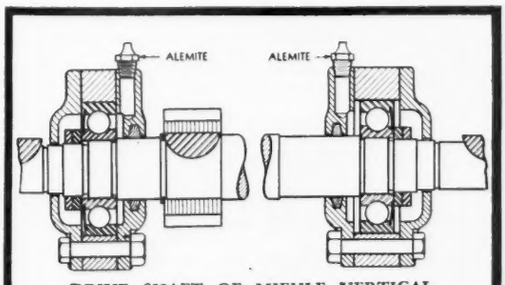
This Modern High-Pressure Lubrication System Will Reduce Power Consumption —Cut Operating Costs of any Machine In Your Shop

● To insure positive lubrication of the important high-speed bearings—to guard the efficiency of their widely used Vertical Press—the Miehle Manufacturing Company include Alemite as standard equipment. You know the result: In thousands of shops, the Miehle Vertical has become the model of operating dependability. It's economical. It's clean.

In power savings alone it pays you to adopt the Alemite High-Pressure Lubrication System to any machine in your shop. But in addition, it brings even greater savings in time and lubricant. It's simple, it's quick, it's positive and it's clean. By using the complete Alemite System—fittings, gun and lubricant—you can be sure that every machine in your shop receives adequate lubrication at minimum cost.

Write today. Learn how you can eliminate messy, uncertain grease cups—grimy, dripping, hard-to-service oil holes—by putting Alemite fittings on Presses, Cutters, Folders, Stitchers, Mitering Machines, etc. The change can be made quickly and at low cost. Send a note on your letterhead to:

ALEMITE CORPORATION
(Division of Stewart-Warner Corp'n.)
1868 Diversey Parkway, Chicago, Illinois



DRIVE SHAFT OF MIEHLE VERTICAL PRESS—1200 R.P.M.

This detail drawing of the drive shaft of the Miehle Vertical Press shows a typical Alemite installation as applied to ball bearings. Lubrication is simple, positive, correct. For the Alemite Gun delivers a definite measured amount of lubricant to the bearing closure.

This man is cutting costs and protecting mechanical investments in thousands of print shops. Is he working for you?

ALEMITE

NRA CODE

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Controlled Application of the Correct Lubricant

plate press cast to a larger diameter than that ordinarily used on the press for inking type-high forms. Moreover, in cases of printing on thick wood articles, such as "backs" for thermometers and coat and suit hangers (thicknesses as great as ⅝ in.) the impression screws of the platen can be turned down to minimum impression position.

When printing is to be done on various thick wood articles, as a specialty, on a 14x22 platen press of extra-heavy construction, wood as thick as 1 in. or more can be handled without difficulty by having the "feet" of the platen of the press cut down to the desired extent. Then, each of the four impression screws under the platen can be equipped with a set of thin steel washers to raise the cut-down platen up to its previous normal position for printing from type-high forms. As a matter of fact, many kinds of comparatively thin wood specialties can be printed from plates made slightly lower than type-high without disturbing the impression screws under the platen. Neither the usual paper packing or any kind of makeready is required for printing on wood. Thus, the surface of the platen is kept entirely free of paper, as this allows a definite amount of reduced impression for printing on thin wood, or on thick wood if "low" printing plates are used. Yet, the advantages of having the "feet" of the platen cut down, and the impression screws equipped with sets of thin steel washers, are at once apparent to a practical printer, especially in a case where the press is to be run continually on many different kinds and thicknesses of wood specialties, including odd-shaped backs and handles for brushes, and thick wood shooks for milk and beer bottle cases. By means of the washers, which are removable, and by raising or lowering the cut-down platen, numerous adjustments can be made to either increase or decrease the amount of impression. With the complete set of washers in place, the platen will be in a position for printing wood up to ¼ in. thick. With all the washers removed the platen will be low enough to print wood articles as thick as 1¼ in. In a plant where it would be necessary to remove and replace washers on the press frequently, special U-shaped steel washers may be used, as it is easy to remove or insert one or more of these open-type washers from or over the impression screws which hold the platen. When changes are to be made with regular shapes of washers, it is necessary to turn down each impression screw (one at a time) with a wrench, and to a point where there is sufficient space between the point of the impression screw and the bottom of the platen to either place one or more washers over the impression screw, or to remove one or more, as the work in hand may require.

This method of using washers to reduce or increase impression is not followed in several plants on heavy platen printing presses being used for printing on wood. The "feet" on the platen for each of these presses have been cut down low enough to permit printing on wood articles ranging in thickness from ½ to 1¼ in. The impression screws are never moved after having been set to hold the platen in a level position. Two different methods are followed to increase the amount of additional impression, as required for printing on wood of less thickness than the maximum. One of these methods is to glue a number of sheets of chip-board, newsboard or straw-board on the platen of the press and in this way increase the impression gradually for printing the wood stock to be run. The other method is to increase the height of the printing plate to a point slightly higher than type-high; gluing two or more sheets of paper-board on the surface of the platen, and using full-size roller trucks or gudgeons on the form rollers.

Hand-feeding of such wood articles as rulers, shooks for shipping cases, coat and suit hangers, sections for cigar boxes, etc., is not difficult, and the speed of the press depends upon the ability of the operator. On a press which is to be used continually for printing on wood, the platen can be equipped with movable steel feed guides, those of the type having an open slot which can be attached to the lower end of the platen by means of a set-screw and nut. The open slot in the steel side guide and the two lower guides provides for moving any of these three guides to desired positions for feeding, the set-screw and nut being loosened and retightened for each adjustment of a feed guide. On a press which has been arranged only for printing on thin wood, a sheet of chip-board can be glued to the surface of the platen, and plain feed guides made of 12-point reglet or wood furniture can be readily glued to the surface of the chip-board in desired positions. Twelve-point lead slugs may also be used as feed guides. Liquid fish glue should be employed for the attachment of sheets of paper-board to the platen of a press and also for gluing feed guides to the surface of the paper-board foundation.

INKS FOR PRINTING ON WOOD

Printing on various kinds of wood can be done effectively with regular makes of black ink and opaque colors of red, blue, green, brown and orange ink. However, the larger printing ink manufacturing companies supply, to order, special types of inks for printing on hard grades of wood, and other types of ink for printing on soft wood, such as white pine. Printing from rubber plates on hard grades of wood can be done in bright colors of aniline ink. Any good standard make of bond black ink will serve well for printing heavy bold lettering or any other typographical matter on hard wood. Book black is suitable for printing reproductions of type forms on soft grades of wood. In some instances, after wood articles have been imprinted, they are finished with a coat of white varnish.

No. 03 Equipped for Newspaper Page Transfer

$125
without cabinet or extras

No. 03 Vandercook Proof Press is a necessity to small or medium-size publishers or printers. It takes a sheet 25¾″ x 42″.

It will prove a full-size newspaper page form or a single character with equal efficiency. Eliminates necessity of pounding proofs, and permits final page check before sending forms for moulding or to the press.

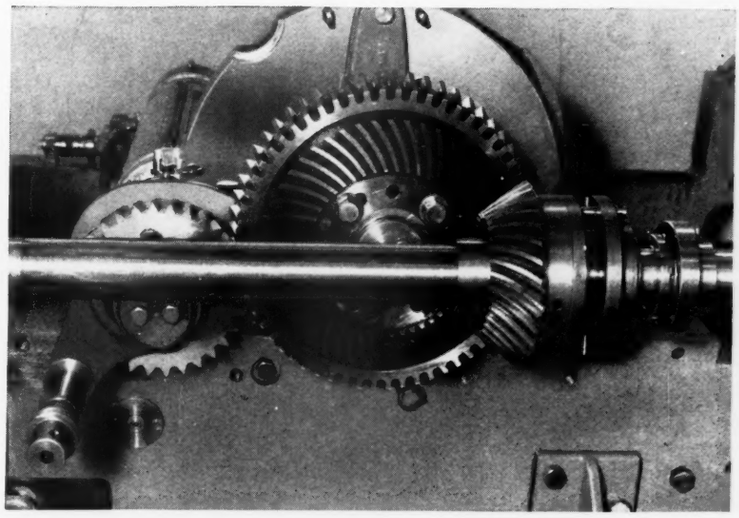
No. 03 Vandercook Proof Press is a fully guaranteed press. It is simply and sturdily constructed and easily operated. It is only one of the 25 models and sizes built by Vandercook.

Send for prices and details of construction. There is a Vandercook proof press for every proving requirement.

VANDERCOOK & SONS, INC.
908 North Kilpatrick Avenue **Chicago, Illinois**

by

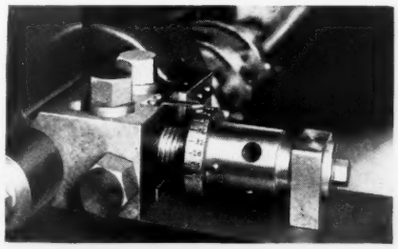
HOE



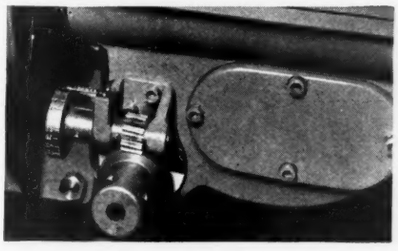
Pat. Pending

Hoe tapered gears which assure proper mesh without backlash at all spacing of cutting and folding cylinders.

. . . the tapered-gear folding and cutting cylinder drive



Front end adjustment



Rear end adjustment

Gone is the hit-and-miss method which long has prevailed on folders for adjusting the clearance between folding and cutting cylinders, and with it the danger of either binding or excessively loose gear mesh is banished. The new Hoe Newspaper Press Folder connects the folding cylinder and cutting cylinder with an arrangement of tapered gears without intermediates. They are engaged in proper mesh without backlash at every spacing of the cylinders — automatically. An indicator calibrated in pages eliminates guess work. All the work is done by a simple screw adjustment.

Savings in time and the assurance that the gears are always in perfect mesh is the practical contribution which this recent Hoe development assures. Pressmen and publishers alike are quick to recognize its value. Complete information is yours for the asking.

R. HOE & Co., Inc.

• General Offices •
138th St. and East River
• New York City •

BOSTON SAN FRANCISCO CHICAGO

"I DON'T HEAR ANY MORE ABOUT METAL TROUBLES,"

REMARKS the Business Manager to the Mechanical Superintendent. "Have you changed the metal in some way?"

"No, we just changed the mats. These Certified Mats mold with a lot less pressure than the old ones and we don't have any more trouble with slugs breaking down on the molding machine.

"I think we were barking up the wrong tree when we wrote those hot letters to the metal manufacturer."
For dependable stereotyping, rely on Certified Mats, made in the U. S. A.

CERTIFIED DRY MAT CORPORATION

340 Madison Ave., New York City

Certified DRY MATS

Letters to the Editor

Saving the Newspaper

The newspaper is a so-called modern medium for gathering and distributing news of interest to the public. How efficiently modern is it, though? Producing a newspaper is a sort of top-heavy, precarious operation all the way through but the manufacturing process is possibly as modern as the brightest minds can make it. To my notion, the process must change radically. The newspaper must dress up and go places. It needs a new suit of clothes. The new suit does not lie in the so-called color spreads we see in many daily papers who executives are pleased to call themselves pioneers in the art of newspaper color printing. They are pioneers all right, but they are off on the wrong foot.

With radio in its infancy and television due for a practical birth any minute, the newspaper must do more than put a sight-disturbing smear of color in its pages and sit down smugly satisfied to say: "We got color in our daily paper!" The papers have color all right, but with usually enough to spare for most of the adjoining pages via the good old route of offset, variable register and penetration. This, however, is not the answer to the new suit of clothes. In my opinion, the answer is in the development of the rotogravure press (now in sight) to a point where the modern newspaper press will have its rotogravure section printing and inserting at the same time at speeds sufficient to provide suitable production quantities per hour. This condition is almost with us.

Rotogravure is being printed beautifully now at speeds of 30,000 per hour and better. The highest speed newspaper presses are running at approximately 40,000 to 50,000 per hour. These are practical operating speeds (not theoretical or spasmodic outburst for demonstration purposes) giving net mailroom laydowns with regulation reel feeds running from 34,000 to 37,000 copies per hour. Now, with the flying paster, press speeds can be cut down right now almost to meet the maximum speed of the rotogravure press and still lay down almost as many papers in the mail room at the reduced speed as at the higher speeds without them. Thus, by bringing the speed of the modern newspaper press down a bit to insure constant operation we can get within the range of the rotogravure press to secure combined operation, all printing being simultaneous with no preliminary printing, rewinding and unwinding as practiced in certain plants. In this way deadlines for roto could be moved up days. Waste could be held to a minimum because there will be no necessity for printing extra roto copies to make up for unknown circulation and operating conditions a week hence.

This is the newspaper's new suit and measurements should be taken pronto! JOHN ROLLER.

Shows Increased Business

Orders received by the General Electric Company during the year 1934 amounted to $183,660,303, compared with $142,770,791 for 1933, an increase of 29%, President Gerard Swope announced.

Orders for the quarter ended December 31 amounted to $51,046,760, compared with $37,985,790 for the last quarter of 1933, an increase of 34%.

Settergren Now Manager

Albert G. Settergren, veteran salesman of the Seattle Branch of American Type Founders Sales Corporation, has been appointed manager of that office effective January 1 last. He has had 25 years' experience with A. T. F.

Your best Salesman is on the Spot!

IRC

"Where are my Booklets?"

OPENING day of the motor show! Exhibits are ready and waiting. Yet every person who goes through that entrance is a lost opportunity to the man whose booklets have been delayed.

Delivery dates are always important to a customer. Whether they are kept or broken is a vital factor in shaping the destiny of printing accounts.

Roller trouble put this particular salesman on the spot. The printer's production department overlooked the fact that a quick temperature change could harden and crack the rollers that had proved satisfactory during the hot summer months. Over half of the promised job was ruined, necessitating an extra run to cover the shortage—but the run could not be made quickly enough to meet the delivery date.

Today is the time to check up on roller equipment in your plant before it is too late. An Ideal Roller adviser is ready to cooperate in insuring your plant against roller trouble jeopardizing delivery dates.

IDEAL ROLLER & MANUFACTURING COMPANY

CHICAGO *Sales Offices in Principal Cities* NEW YORK

JIM KNEW HOW TO STOP EXCESSIVE DROSSING

IT SEEMS ALL YOU DO IS SKIM DROSS
WE OUGHT TO CHANGE TO IMPERIAL
YOU'LL HAVE LESS DROSS WITH IMPERIAL JIM.
I EXPECT TO
DON'T YOU HAVE ANY DROSS ANY MORE
A LOT LESS SINCE WE CHANGED TO IMPERIAL

Imperial
METAL

THE IMPERIAL TYPE METAL CO.
Philadelphia · New York · Chicago · Los Angeles

Campaign

To Increase Newspaper Advertising

At a dinner tendered by Joseph T. Mackey, executive vice-president and treasurer of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, at the Engineers' Club, New York City, Tuesday evening, January 29, representatives of printers' and publishers' supply houses, service organizations and advertising agencies discussed the proposed plan to increase the volume of newspaper advertising.

Figures were presented concerning the number of newspaper publishers who already had expressed favorable interest in the plan (more than 1,800 such publishers), and various ways in which the plan might be put definitely and successfully into effect were considered from various points of view.

It was the concensus of those present that interested manufacturers should defray the cost of having several series of acceptable displays prepared and submitted in the form of stereo mats to interested newspapers, the newspapers to contribute the necessary space. And it was agreed that a bulletin be prepared outlining a definite campaign and incorporating figures as to the probable cost of art work, copy, production, stereo mats, and so on, for submission to a larger group of manufacturers, with the recommendation that an active committee be appointed to launch the campaign definitely on its way.

Asks Suggestions

In a bulletin mailed to A. N. P. A. members, W. E. Wines, Mechanical Department Manager, states the June conference program is receiving attention although the convention city has not yet been selected.

It has been suggested that the program be made up in such a way as to include talks on unique, unusual or noteworthy equipment and operating methods in use in some of the member plants. For instance, a short discussion on the use of extra large diameter paper rolls, operation of a one-man photoengraving plant, or a comparative report on stripfilm and wet plates by an engraver who is familiar with both methods, in the managers' opinion, would make suitable topics.

Mr. Wines states suitable topics may include any device originated by a member of a mechanical staff, or a commercial device which has demonstrated its value. It may be some operating method which has improved printing, increased production or has saved money. It may also be something in accounting methods which other newspaper plants could adopt profitably.

This material will be received gladly by Mr. Wines at 370 Lexington Ave., New York, New York, now or in the near future to assist in making up the program even though the mechanical executive having interesting material does not anticipate attending the coming conference.

New Hearst Executive

Ed G. Ahearn, until recently an assistant to Charles F. Hart, mechanical superintendent of the New York *Times*, has been appointed general mechanical superintendent of the Hearst Newspapers, Inc., with offices at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-seventh St., New York.

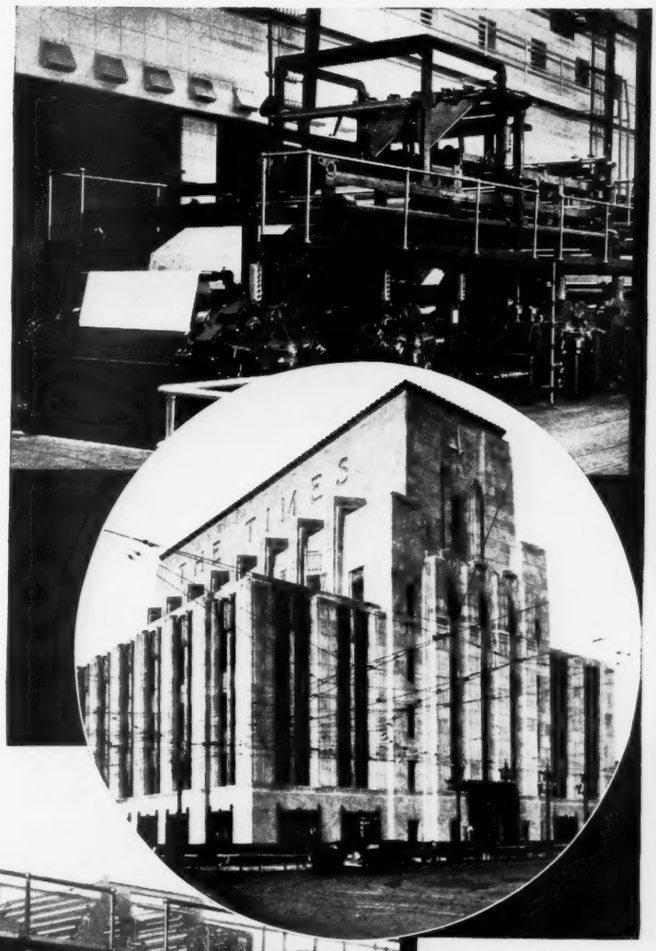
★ ★ GOOD NEWS ★ ★

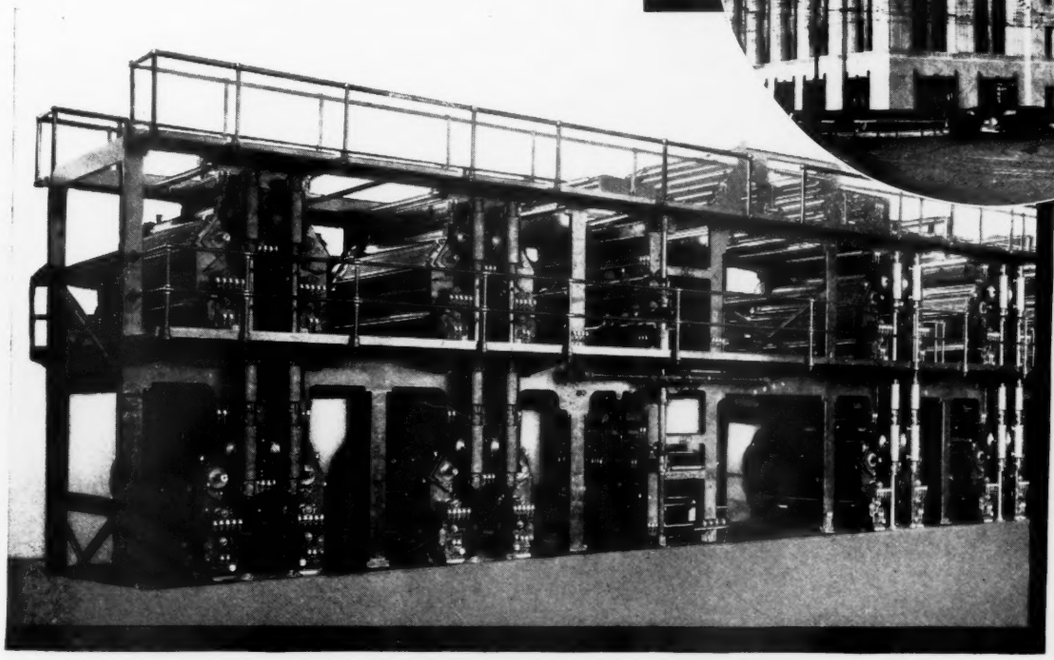
About a Great Newspaper

When a great newspaper such as the Los Angeles Times builds a complete new plant — that's news behind the news. And when printers' rollers, made by Goodrich, are specified 100% for all new presses — that's evidence the Times took time to think about production efficiency.

Goodrich Printers' Rollers speed up production and yield clearer, sharper printing throughout the run. They give perfect service for years with only occasional regrinding being necessary. They save time and money by avoiding shut-downs for resetting or wash-ups. Goodrich rollers stay uniform because temperature changes do not distort them.

You should know more about Goodrich Printers' Rollers. You should see what they are doing for others. You should know just why it is that they can speed up *your* production and give *your* paper an improved appearance. Write today for data.





● TOP—*Eighteen Hoe Super Production Units in the main press room of the Los Angeles Times. All presses are equipped 100% with Goodrich Printers' Rollers.*

● CIRCLE—*New home of the Los Angeles Times, Los Angeles, California.*

● BOTTOM—*The 24 Couple Scott Color Press at the Los Angeles Times, entirely equipped with Goodrich Printers' Rollers.*

NILES & NELSON, INC., EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTORS
75 West Street, New York · 400 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

Goodrich *Printers'* Rollers

REPORT ON OBSOLESCEN(E

Made to the Directors of the Woo(N by its re

Gentlemen:

I beg to submit below the results of a recent survey of the obsolescence existing in the plants of the Metropolitan Newspapers of the United States and Canada.

There are two reasons for the state of obsolescence which this survey shows: (1) the revolutionary changes in time-and-money-saving mechanisms which have occurred since 1928, the threshold of the depression, and (2) the fact that but little equipment of any kind has since been purchased except by a few enterprising publishers.

The mechanical departments of the newspaper which have most fallen into arrears since 1928 are the STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY, where printing plates are made; the PRESSROOM, where the printing is done; and the REELROOM, beneath the pressroom, from which newsprint is fed to the presses.

In 1928 there was introduced the AUTOMATIC AUTOPLATE MACHINE which doubled the speed and reduced the cost of platemaking; in the same year the WOOD STEEL PRESS was introduced, which raised the speed of newspaper printing from 24,000-30,000 an hour to 45,000-50,000 an hour; and in 1934 the AUTOPASTER which replenishes presses automatically with paper while running at full speed.

The AUTOPASTER enables newspaper presses for the first time to be run continuously at full speed during the printing of entire editions, relieved of the necessity of slowing down for paper replenishment. It increases press production, reduces operating costs, speeds the work of publication, and lessens waste of newsprint. By shortening the duration of every press-run it makes more runs possible in the pressroom day.

All three of these innovations were developed by our Corporation.

NOW THAT PROSPERITY IS RETURNING the newspaper industry finds itself more than half a decade in arrears, mechanically speaking. It is operating at a disadvantage particularly in the respects of high operating cost, waste of newsprint, slowness of issue, and waste of space.

The Following Newspapers Use 123 Automatic Autoplate Machines

New York Times
New York Sun
New York Herald Tribune
New York Evening Journal
New York Daily News
New York Daily Mirror
New York World-Telegram
Atlanta Journal
Baltimore Sun
Boston American
Boston Globe
Boston, Christian Science Monitor
Boston Herald
Boston Post
Boston Record
Brooklyn Daily Eagle
Buffalo Courier-Express
Buffalo Evening News
Chicago Daily News
Chicago Herald-Examiner
Chicago Times
Chicago Tribune
Cincinnati Post
Cincinnati Times-Star
Cleveland Press
Detroit News
Detroit Times
Philadelphia Evening Bulletin
St. Louis Globe-Democrat
St. Louis Star
St. Paul Dispatch
Syracuse Herald
Toronto Star
Toronto Telegram

E IN NEWSPAPER PLANTS

Newspaper Machinery Corporation
esident

These handicaps will impel the Metropolitan Newspaper, once its confidence in the restoration of prosperity is confirmed, to bring its mechanical departments — in which it customarily takes great pride — up to date. Only financial considerations will then hinder its prompt and thorough-going purchase of the new equipment it so urgently needs.

A careful study of the plants of one hundred and five newspapers in the United States and Canada having circulations of approximately 100,000 or more, now using obsolescent machinery in one or more of the three departments mentioned, indicates that the need for replacement, calculated in the sales price of new equipment, amounts approximately to $44,000,000.

If broken down into the requirements of their respective departments the figures are:

$ 6,568,000 in the Stereotype Foundry
26,045,000 in the Pressroom
11,354,000 in the Reelroom

This survey is based upon the cost at existing prices of the amount of modern machinery which would do the work of these plants at less operating cost, with less newsprint, in less time, and in smaller space. It does not allow for growth. Nor does it include — except in the Stereotype Foundry — the plants of the smaller newspapers which likewise need re-equipment.

In determining what constitutes modern normality in up-to-date newspaper equipment, the characteristics of the plant of *The New York Times* have been accepted as standard.

Appended are the names of the newspapers, some of them foreign, which use the machines referred to.

HENRY A. WISE WOOD,
President.

January 3rd, 1935.

Foreign Users of Automatic Autoplate Machines

rdam Telgraaf
Aires Mundo
Aires Prensa
Daily Mail
News of the World
, Odhams Press, Limited
ester Allied Newspapers
w, G. Outram & Co., Ltd.
L'Intransigeant
damsche Nieusblad
Asahi
Asahi

The Following Newspapers Use 193 Wood Steel Printing and Folding Units

New York Times
Chicago Tribune
Philadelphia Evening Bulletin
Philadelphia Inquirer
Cincinnati Times-Star
Boston Record
St. Paul Dispatch
London Daily Mail
London Daily Mirror
Paris, L'Intransigeant

The Following Newspapers Have Purchased 54 Autopasters

New York Times
Chicago Tribune
Toronto Star
Philadelphia Evening Bulletin
London Daily Mail
Jersey City Printing Company (on N. Y. Telephone Directory)

The Following Newspapers Use 41 Autoreels

New York Times
Toronto Star
Jersey City Printing Company

MECHANICAL EXECUTIVES

From Coast to Coast Endorse the Products made by

BOOTH

This is a partial list of plants throughout the country who are now using and from whom we have received repeat orders for *one or more* Booth Products.

ARIZONA
Phoenix
Republic & Gazette

CALIFORNIA
San Francisco
Call-Bulletin
Shopping News
Los Angeles
Times-Mirror Co.
Bakersfield
Californian

FLORIDA
Jacksonville
Times-Union

ILLINOIS
Chicago
Tribune
Times
National Printing & Publishing Company

INDIANA
Indianapolis
Times

KANSAS
Wichita
Daily Eagle
Topeka
State Journal

MICHIGAN
Detroit
News
Times
Saginaw
Daily News
Flint
Daily Journal

MASSACHUSETTS
Springfield
Republican

NEW YORK
Buffalo
Times
Newburgh
Beacon-News
New York
Herald-Tribune
Scripps-Howard Supply Co.

OHIO
Cleveland
News
Press
Plain Dealer
Cincinnati
Enquirer
Times-Star
Dayton
News
Toledo
Blade
News-Bee

PENNSYLVANIA
Norristown
Times-Herald

TENNESSEE
Nashville
Banner

WASHINGTON
Seattle
Post-Intelligencer

Printers' ZINK Cut Cement

50 cents per New Large Tube

Lots of 1 dozen, $5 per dozen tubes
Lots of 6 dozen, $4 per dozen tubes
Gross lots, $3 per dozen tubes

BOOTH'S "Green" Keyboard Rubber Rolls

If you do not know that line-casting machine keyboard rolls can be made with long-lasting, cam-resistant tread we would like to have you try a pair of BOOTH'S Green Rolls on one of your keyboards. Especially good for "cold" keyboards.

Corrugated or Plain, $1.20 per pair; $6.60 per dozen; 50 cents each in lots of 100.

BOOTH'S Engravers' Concentrated Rubber Cement

$7.50 per 5-gallon can. When mixed 4 or 5 to 1 with benzol, makes 20 to 25 gallons of rubber solution.

The E. A. Booth Rubber Co.
364 Rockefeller Bldg. Cleveland, Ohio

Insertions

In Shell Casts Easily Made

By WALTER RIDDELL, JR.*

WHEN composition cost for an advertisement from a full-page mat is more than that for a hand-set ad then something is wrong. Since chain stores have been sending out full-page ads in mat form with instructions for insertions of prices and other copy, composition costs have been a problem.

The casts are unwieldy even in small-size ads or sections. Most compositors would rather set an ad from original copy than try to fit the narrow holes in a plate over a few type prices. And they cannot be blamed because by the old trial-and-error method each price had to be inserted and the shell cast fitted and refitted over the base and type until properly positioned in relation to the mortise.

The job, however, is simple if the following steps are employed: First, the mat is cast and the blank spaces or places for price changes are "jigged" out. The cast is then placed on a piece of stiff cardboard cut the exact size of the ad and the holes which have been sawed out are traced on the cardboard with a sharp pencil. Then the composition proceeds, step by step, each price and line of type being made to fit within the penciled lines on the tracing. Prices and metal furniture are alternately placed and fitted so that the figures occupy only the spaces within the lines on the cardboard. When the job is finished and tied up the cast is placed on its base and after the cardboard is slipped from beneath the ad, it is ready to be proved.

If many of the large chain store mats are to be handled the process can be made more simple still by preparing some sheets of cardboard especially for the work.

Lines can be drawn with a pencil at intervals of from one to three picas so as to block off the board into squares, or hair-line rule can be set to form squares. Then a quantity of proofs can be pulled for future use.

These prepared boards or "graph blanks" saving measuring the dimensions of holes in the cast and provide a short cut in calculating the sizes of prices to be inserted. The squares are also an aid for determining base sizes.

*Foreman Composing Room, The Lexington *Herald*, Lexington, Ky.

Meinograph

(Continued from page 9)

PRODUCTION SAVINGS

Further substantial production savings, it is claimed, are effected in press makeready time. Citing one particular example of four-color process plate makeready time on the press, R. G. Deutelbaum of the Meinograph organization, stated that as against 17 hours makeready and register time for the four-color process plates, the same job of makeready and register was completed in 10 hours.

A peculiar feature of the Meinograph-Meinotone plates is that unlike four-color process plates, the register of the plates may be out 1/16 in. and yet the printed result will be acceptable. Several similar subjects, in four-color process and Meinograph-Meinotone were exhibited. Deliberately, these were printed out of register a sixteenth of an inch for comparative purposes. The four-color process work had a dizzy, fuzzy appearance which spoiled the picture completely, as

though it were out of focus. The reason for this is that each plate in a set of four-color process plates carries its own part of fine detail and the effect is dependent upon all of the plates and paper being properly registered upon the press. The Meinotone black plate (which carries all the detail and is the "boldest" plate in the set) covers little imperfections in register in such a way that they are not unpleasingly noticeable to the eye. In other words, the general effect is dependent upon one plate only (black) rather than upon four plates, each of which carries more or less detail necessary to the complete effect.

The claim is made that, unlike four-color process plate printing, slip-sheeting is practically eliminated since there is less overprinting of color, hence ink drying time is lessened because inks are not used as liberally.

A rather complicated specimen of page-size four-color newspaper printing was exhibited, consisting of vegetables and packaged goods. In the opinion of the writer the new process presents possibilities for the newspaper branch of the industry for the reason that the problem of register will be eliminated or at least minimized and to the further consideration that newspaper color presses, like commercial printing presses, may be operated at a higher rate of speed than is possible otherwise.

Heretofore, as our friend Walter Ogden has maintained, the proper printing of newspaper color should be confined to a few bold, eye-compelling strokes of color because of mechanical limitations of newspaper printing equipment. Now, however, serious consideration can be given a more free use by advertisers wanting to take advantage of a wide range of color in a technique which is new to newspapers, since Meinograph-Meinotone plates do not depend upon exact register for good printed appearance.

THE DAILY NEWSPAPER WHICH COVERS THE INTERIOR OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Nelson Daily News

LOOSE LEAF SYSTEMS
BOOKBINDING

F. F. PAYNE, PUBLISHER

NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY LIMITED

NELSON, BRITISH COLUMBIA
CANADA

December 17, 1934.

Polygraphic Company of America, Inc.,
310 East 45th Street,
New York, N. Y.

Attention of Mr. Robert M. Werblow

Gentlemen:

You will, no doubt, be interested to know that we are getting along nicely with the Polygraphic One-Man Photo-Engraving Unit. We were a little longer getting under way than some other of your customers, the reason being that we employed an absolutely green man on this work. He has trained himself with some assistance from me. We have obtained our knowledge by what I learned during my visit in New York, by reading text books, and by process of trial and error.

We are now able to turn out very satisfactory plates and feel that we could not have accomplished this if we had not been using your Strip Film because I would not like to tackle the job of putting a green man onto a wet plate process.

The public is showing an enormous interest in the local pictures which we are able to run. We are being flooded with photographs from all parts of our territory. Incidentally, we adopted a policy of refusing to pay for photographs and it is working out well. Our photo-engraver is also our staff photographer and is obtaining very suitable pictures for newspaper work.

We have found your equipment valuable for producing plates for our own job department, where we are making both zinc line plates and also zinc halftones. We have picked up a number of jobs of printing as a consequence of having this equipment, that would otherwise have gone out of town.

With kind regards and best wishes for Christmas and the New Year

Yours sincerely,

F F Payne

PUBLISHER

Read

what a
PUBLISHER
says about the
POLYGRAPHIC
ONE-MAN PHOTO-ENGRAVING PLANT

"We employed an absolutely green man on this work."

"We are now able to turn out very satisfactory plates . . . using your strip film."

"The public is showing an enormous interest in the local pictures we are able to run."

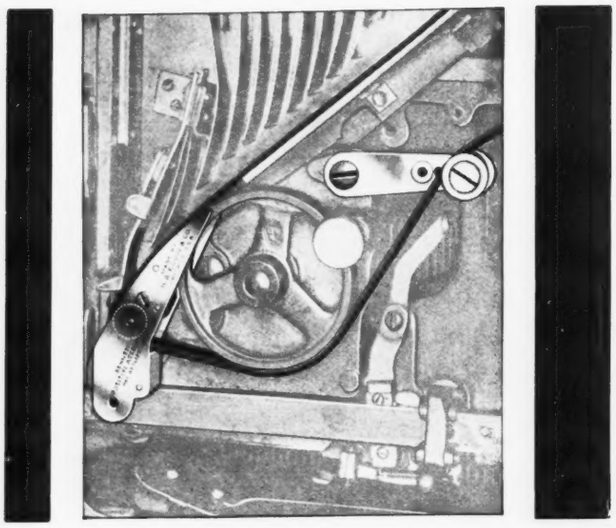
"We are being flooded with photographs from all parts of our territory."

"Our photo-engraver is our staff photographer."

"We have found your equipment valuable for producing plates for our own job department."

Low Price *Easy Terms*
INVESTIGATE!

Polygraphic Company *of* America, Inc.
310 East 45th Street New York



20 Per Cent Production Increase *with the* Sennett Positive Assembler

More than eight lines a minute is normal production for a linotype equipped with the Sennett Assembler.

It speeds up operation by eliminating jumping mats and consequent transpositions. Helps operator set clean proofs whatever his speed. Essential to accurate, quick production.

Thousands are in operation in leading printing and publishing plants throughout the world. In five years the Sennett Assembler has saved its users thousands of dollars in time. It will make its own price in a few weeks.

The Sennett Assembler can be installed in a few minutes without any machine work. The Improved Assembler complete with Single Drive Belt, including Star Wheel, Idler and new Matrix Delivery Belt is priced at $12.00. Satisfaction or your money back. Order direct or from your Rouse dealer.

ROUSE SLUG CLIPPER

Save steps. Eliminate waiting at the large slug cutter or at the saw by equipping every compositor with a Rouse Slug Clipper. Clips leads and slugs, linotype and Ludlow slugs, rules, reglet, paper and thin spaces accurately to measure. Handy equipment in the pressroom. Often saves a trip back to the composing room for leads or slugs of a certain measure.

There are three designs. No. 1 Slug Clipper with 30-em gauge is priced at $7.50. This is the most popular and most practical because of the auge.

No. 2 Slug Clipper with 1½" shelf, but without sliding gauge, is priced at $4.50.

No. 3 Slug Clipper, with 30-em graduated shelf but without sliding gauge, is priced at $5.50.

Price of all styles 50c less when six or more are ordered at one time.

Order direct from your nearest Rouse dealer. Sold under a money back guarantee.

H. B. ROUSE & COMPANY
2216 Ward Street, Chicago, Illinois

Send at once complete information on ☐ Sennett Positive Assembler ☐ Rouse Slug Clipper.

Name_____

Address_____

New Linotype Manager

The Mergenthaler Linotype Company announces the appointment of Harry W. Porte as manager of the San Francisco agency. He succeeds F. C. Van Schaick, who established the agency in 1901, has been its manager for thirty-three years, and now becomes Special Representative of the President with duties that will keep him occupied on the Pacific Coast.

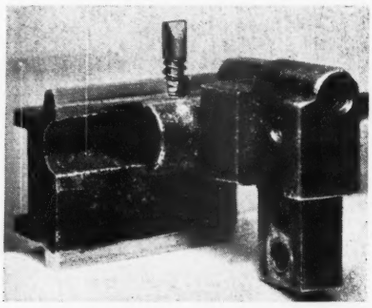
Perhaps you know Harry W. Porte. This is to announce that he is now manager of the San Francisco Agency of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company.

Mr. Porte, assistant manager for the last two years, has a wide acquaintanceship among printers and publishers throughout the country. Formerly he was vice-president of the Porte Publishing Company, Salt Lake City; was a charter member and organizer, with Ed Bemis of Colorado, of the body now known as the Newspaper Association Managers, Inc., and has been active in organization work of several state press bodies.

Slide Block Friction

Howard Pohlman, line-casting machinist with the Fremont (Neb.) Evening *Tribune*, has devised a delivery slide long finger block friction. Mr. Pohlman states that in the case of worn slide blocks the friction device sustains the block in such a way that the long finger will be prevented from raking the assembling elevator back plate matrix rail.

The operations required for applying the friction buffer are as follows: Cut a slot ⅛ in. deep and 3/16 in. wide in the block top rail. The right side of the slot is ⅜ in. from



the right end of the block (front view). Drill a hole centrally ⅝ in. deep with an 11/64 in. twist drill in the newly-made slot.

Turn down a brass rod to make a plunger 11/64 in. diam. and ½ in. long. Then turn down the plunger to ⅛ in. diam. for a distance ¼ in. which is half its length. The turned-down shank of the plunger is to be inserted in G-78 second elevator spring which will supply the friction element for the long finger together with the right tension.

Dress the top or head of the plunger to conform to the bevel in the top rail of the slide block.

Survey

Shows Newspaper Equipment Obsolescence

After having announced a recent survey covering the stereotype foundries, press and reelrooms of one hundred and five newspapers which have a circulation of 100,000 or more copies daily in the United States and Canada, Henry A. Wise Wood, President of the Wood Newspaper Machinery Corporation, gave some rather startling figures to show that the need for replacement of obsolete newspaper equipment, calculated in the sales price of new equipment, amounts to approximately $44,000,000.

Broken down into the requirements of the three respective mechanical departments, Mr. Wood's figures are as follows:

$ 6,568,000 in the Stereotype Foundry.
$26,045,000 in the Pressroom.
$11,354,000 in the Reelroom.

According to Mr. Wood, there are two reasons for this state of obsolescence in stereotype and newspaper printing mechanisms:

(1) Revolutionary changes in time and money-saving mechanisms which have occurred since 1928, and

(2) The fact that since 1928 (the threshold of the depression) but little equipment has been purchased except by a few enterprising publishers.

Referring to the development of improved machinery and more particularly the machinery of Wood manufacture, he states that the newspaper printing rate has been raised from 24,000-30,000 copies per hour to 45,000-50,000 copies per hour. Automatic stereotype plate-making machinery has been redesigned and improved so that the rate of plate production has been doubled at a reduced cost per plate produced. The third item affecting obsolescence of equipment is the introduction of the automatic paster which replenishes presses while in operation.

These innovations have made possible increased press production, reduced operating costs, speed the work of publication and lessen newsprint waste substantially. The subject of white waste has received considerable attention from the A. N. P. A. Mechanical Department.

The Picture Story of "Wood Dry Mats in the Making," No. 12

Employee Good Will as expressed by "Leo"

"I am happy because I enjoy working in a quality plant where men are making the very best dry mats possible; where my employer not only gives the customer a square deal, but gives me one also; and both these items go to make up a happy and contented working crew. Our calipering men are strict and exact. Our machine and conditioning men all stress quality above quantity production. Do you wonder why I am smiling when I'm a part of the manufacturing organization?"

WOOD DRY MATS
ALWAYS UNIFORM

WOOD FLONG CORPORATION
HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y.

NOTE: As the final episode in our series on mill operations, we have a snapshot showing one of our employees recently taken by a fellow workman. We obtained permission to use this picture and asked our subject to write the accompanying ad. This is the un-retouched picture and the un-edited copy as submitted by Leo.

Kork-O-Tan
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

UNDERPACKINGS

... have made more friends of fine newspapers in two years than any other product in so short a time.

▼

WHY?

Quality with Economy!

(Practically 50% lower in price)

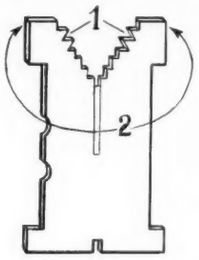
Satisfaction or Money Refunded

Guaranteed by a company in business over 62 years.

BEHR-MANNING
TROY, N. Y.
ESTABLISHED 1872

Worn Matrix Teeth

AFTER a line-casting machine matrix font has had *normal* use for a period of time it will be noticed that some of the lower case "e," "t," "a," "n," "o," "m," and perhaps the "d," "h" and em quad matrices will perform funny antics when about to drop or while dropping from the distributor bar out of engagement with the screws previous to sliding into the channel entrance. Bearing only one or two-tooth combinations (shown at *1* in the diagram) and being used more frequently than other matrices, the tooth combinations would be the first to be affected by normal wear and the abnormal friction caused by neglected adjustments. For instance, the lower front lug of the lower case "t" matrix will fall back out of engagement with the lower front distributor screw in such a way as to cause the matrix to drop into the lower case "e" channel. If the matrix falls back only a slight amount and it is the first of a double-letter combination in a word, the two matrices are released from the distributor bar in such rapid succession as to cause a clog in the magazine entrance because the first matrix did not drop straight to clear the channel before the second matrix was released from the bar for the same channel.



Due to normal wear over a period of time, certain line-casting machine matrices having one or two-tooth combinations may slip out of engagement with the lower front distributor screw and cause clogs in the channel entrance.

One of the major objectives in line-casting machine maintenance is to watch closely those adjustments upon which a matrix depends for a long and useful life. These include the three matrix transfers.

Quite often, if one of the matrices having one or two-tooth combinations is worn from 0.005 in. to 0.007 in., across the matrix tooth recess as shown at *1* in the diagram, or if the recess has been widened through some strain imposed upon the matrix, so that the lower front lug is permitted to become disengaged from the lower front distributor screw just before dropping from the distributor bar, the matrix (in many cases) may be restored to usefulness by squeezing the supper lugs *slightly* between the jaws of a bench vise as indicated by the arrow *2*.

This suggestion is not meant to be taken as a substitute to eliminate the troubles caused by faulty bar alignment in matrix transfers nor for correction of faulty matrix tooth combinations which are worn beyond the point where further use is impractical, nor can anything be done with combination teeth which have been removed through careless handling of the machine or its adjustments. Replacement of such matrices is the only alternative.

In addition to the foregoing, it may be mentioned that a great help to good distribution with old or new matrices may be secured by tilting the distributor bar slightly above level (the length of the level bubble above deal level) at the distributor clutch side, and the whole machine may be tilted slightly so the back will be higher than the front of the machine. Slugs may be put under the base toes for this purpose. Lay a small level on the vise cap for testing, although the level may be rested directly upon one of the distributor screws to see if the bar is tilted. The purpose in throwing the machine out of true level position is to cause matrices to rest against the distributor screw threads while being conveyed to their respective channels.

Isolation Corkboard

Cork Insulation Co., Inc., 155 East 44th St., New York, New York, has announced Corinco, an isolation corkboard for the control of noise and vibration. Modern building structures tend to conduct the noise readily which is generated by printing machinery unless provision is made for controlling and absorbing it at various points or at its source.

Section of Corinco Isolation Corkboard for the control of vibration and noise in printing machinery.

Vibration, aside from the fact that it is the direct cause of much noise, has a destructive effect on the machinery itself to say nothing of the building structure.

Corinco Isolation Corkboard is a material developed for the control and elimination of unnecessary noise and vibration. It has a greater density than ordinary corkboard in order to withstand printing machinery loads.

Cork Insulation Co., Inc., has published a bulletin on this subject which will be sent to any mechanical executive.

Jolly With Intertype

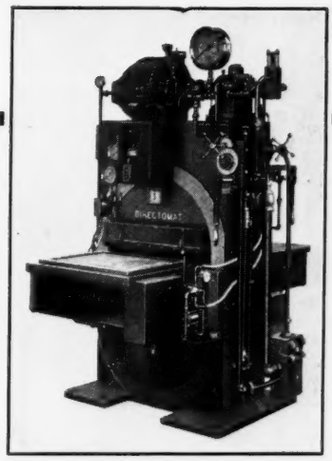
Owing to his belief that the printing business is rapidly approaching a normal trend, A. T. Mann, Jr., vice president, has announced Intertype Corporation is responding by increasing its sales representation in the metropolitan districts of Chicago and New York.

In Chicago the sales organization has been augmented by the addition of George B. Jolly, who has taken over a part of the territory formerly covered by Walter Barrett.

Meet Geo. B. Jolly who has joined the Chicago organization of Intertype Corporation.

George Jolly, for seven years, was foreman of the composing room of the Hollenbeck Press, Indianapolis. Later he officiated as general superintendent of the Franklin Company of Chicago for eight years. He next held a similar office for five years with the Bazner Press in Chicago.

Joseph Dorn, who for the past several years has been Chief Instructor in the Intertype School of Instruction, has been appointed to the sales organization in Brooklyn and Long Island.



The Directomat
Hydraulic Matrix Press

for cold and/or hot moulding, with steam-electric heating, automatic heat control, suction device, automatic pressure control, form sliding device, etc.

Judged by any standard you like — as an investment for better and sharper mats, or as an engineering masterpiece — the *Directomat* stands supreme.

While direct pressure matrix moulding has long ago been adopted by most of the larger newspapers in other civilized countries, matrix rollers still dominate the domestic newspaper field. The advent of the *Directomat* is destined to correct this anomaly. It permits doubling the speed of mat production, without increase in operating cost or floor space, and to improve the quality of the mats. Unlike the roller method, it permits almost unrestricted use of full-kerning italics, graceful swashes and other delicate type faces or rule work.

The features of the *Directomat* are too revolutionary to be adequately described — they are best appreciated when personally demonstrated in New York, Chicago, Montreal, Buffalo or Rutherford, N. J.

●

Lake Erie Stereotype Equipment Company

Division of Lake Erie Engineering Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y.

KENMORE STATION, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Selling Agents:

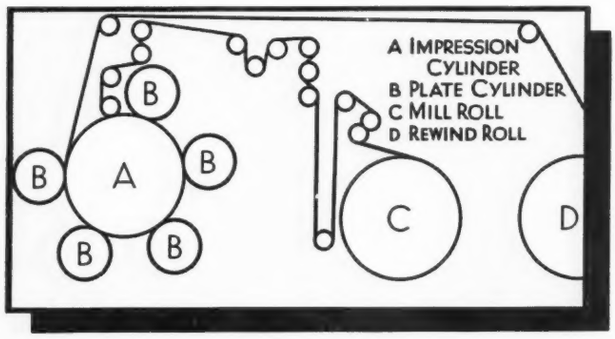
Flexideal Dry Mat Company - 21 West Street, New York
Stahl Newspaper Supply Company, Inc., - - Los Angeles
Russell Products Company, - 810 Sansom Street, Philadelphia
Toronto Type Foundry Company, Ltd. - - Toronto, Canada

NEW KIDDER ARC-TYPE ROTARY

ROLL-TO-ROLL "THREE POINT" PRESS HAS PLATE CYLINDERS GROUPED AROUND SINGLE IMPRESSION CYLINDER

A new arc-type press designed for a web-to-rewind product has just been built for a large wax paper manufacturer by U. P. M.-Kidder Press Company of Dover, New Hampshire.

"Arc-type" construction — grouping the plate cylinders in an arc around a single impression cylinder — has been used for years by this press-maker and is the basis of this new roll-to-roll press.



This five-color press will be run at a speed from 500′ to 700′ per minute, taking a web 65″ wide.

The patented Kidder form roller setting device is a feature of this new press. It eliminates roller gauges and makes it possible for the operator to walk into the press to adjust form rollers to vibrators and plate cylinder at will.

Kidder's other recent achievements are worth knowing about — a new sheet rotary, a new labeler, a new slitter, etc. For information on the machines of interest to your printing needs, write attention: Engineering Department at Dover, New Hampshire.

U.P.M.-KIDDER PRESS COMPANY *Incorporated*

PRINTING MACHINERY

DOVER, N.H. NEW YORK CHICAGO TORONTO

One and Two-Sheet Rotaries . . . All Size Adjustables . . . Automatic Bed and Platen Presses . . . Golden Arrow Straight-Line Bronzer . . . Multi-Color Web Presses . . . Slitters and Rewinders . . . Chapman Electric Neutralizer . . . Special Printing Machinery of All Kinds. 918

Patents

Granted for Printing Industry

JANUARY-FEBRUARY

Bookbinding:

1,986,757. BOOKBINDING. James A. Eden, Springfield, Mass., assignor to White & Wycoff Mfg. Company, Holyoke, Mass., a corporation of Massachusetts. Application May 25, 1934. Serial No. 727,394. 10 Claims. (Cl. 11 — 1.)

1. The method of permanently binding the leaves of a book which are provided with spaced holes along a marginal edge which consists in screwing a helical binding member into said holes, and then bending a portion of the convulutions thereof between adjacent holes so that substantially closed loops and connecting bars are formed.

1,987,370. PRINTING OR STAMPING DEVICE. John J. Pleger, Wheaton, Ill. Application September 10, 1930. Serial No. 481,006. 6 Claims. (Cl. 101 — 381.)

1. A palette comprising a body portion which is substantially L-shaped in cross section and provided with a groove extending lengthwise thereof, a pair of type-clamping members slidably engaging said body portion and having tongues slidably engaging said groove, said clamping members having lugs disposed beyond the ends of said body portion, and a pin rotatably journaled in said body portion and held against longitudinal displacement, said pin being provided with right and left-hand screw-threads making screw-threaded engagement with said lugs.

Composing Machinery:

1,986,990. TYPE CASTING APPARATUS. Frank A. Vinton, Baltimore, Md., assignor to B. Harris Henderson, Baltimore, Md. Application January 14, 1932. Serial No. 586,628. 18 Claims. (Cl. 199 — 47.)

1. A mold for casting from a matrix including means movable to adjustably define the length of the molding space and means to position the matrix at either end or in the center of the molding space.

1,985,857. ASSEMBLING MEANS FOR TYPOGRAPHICAL MACHINES. Herman R. Freund, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to Intertype Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., a corporation of New York. Application June 12, 1933. Serial No. 675,473. Renewed October 12, 1934. 12 Claims. (Cl. 199 — 19.)

1. In a typographical machine having a plurality of matrix magazines each provided with a set of escapements, a set of actuating devices for each set of escapements, a set of finger keys, and a set of power-driven devices responsive to actuation of said keys, one or another of said sets of escapement actuating devices being operative by said power-driven devices to cause the operating movement of the latter to shift the remainder of the set of power-driven devices to and fro, into and out of operating relation with the respective sets of escapement actuating devices.

1,985,195. LINE STOP FOR TYPOGRAPHICAL MACHINES. Samuel E. Sperry, Hollis, N. Y., assignor to Intertype Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., a corporation of New York. Application February 15, 1934. Serial No. 711,409. In Germany May 31, 1933. 10 Claims. (Cl.199 — 32.)

1. A matrix line stop for the first elevator of a typographical machine having vise jaws for closing against short matrix lines, said line stop being freely slidable in the elevator and engagable with one of the vise jaws to prevent excessive movement of said stop beyond the line engaging face of said jaw.

Embossing:

1,985,300. METHOD OF EMBOSSING. Louis E. Shaw, East Orange, N. J., assignor to Adarteraft, Incorporated, New York, N. Y., a corporation of Delaware. Application March 4, 1931. Serial No. 520,067. 7 Claims. (Cl. 101 — 32.)

1. The method of embossing which comprises corrugating a flat sheet without increasing the surface area thereof, placing the corrugated sheet in an embossing die and embossing said sheet to re-form the corrugations into embossings of different nature and form and with substantially smooth unbroken surfaces.

Plate-Making Equipment:

1,985,302. APPARATUS FOR KERFING BLOCKS FOR PRINTING. Edward F. Tretbar, Jr., Camden, N. J. Application March 9, 1932. Serial No. 597,661. 14 Claims. (Cl. 144 — 133.)

1. In apparatus of the character described, a work table, means for moving said work table step by step and comprising a pawl and ratchet mechanism a fulcrumed lever connected with said pawl and ratchet mechanism, a crank adjustably connected with said lever, and a motor for operating said crank, the motor being affected by means moving its movable element oppositely to the movement of the element by its controlled motor-actuating force.

14. A cutting machine comprising work and cutter supports, cutting means on said cutter support capable of effecting cuts spaced a given distance apart, and means responsive to relative movement of the supports for effecting relative movements between the supports by a given distance, one of said distances being equal to a division of the other.

1,987,541. METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR PRODUCING PRINTING PLATES Lawrence G. Taylor, Miami, Okla. Application March 3, 1933. Serial No. 659,561. 11 Claims. (Cl. 41 — 25.)

1. The method of making a printing form which comprises applying material to a plain surface to form a design, applying a coating to completely cover said design, treating said coating and design with a solvent to remove the design and the coating in contact therewith thereby providing a matrix, and casting a stereotype directly on said matrix.

Printing Presses:

1,984,588. SHEET FEEDING APPARATUS. Max Liebusch, Kotzschenbroda, Germany. Application September 6, 1932. Serial No. 631,918. In Germany April 19, 1932. 10 Claims. (Cl. 271 — 53.)

1. The method of feeding sheets to a printing member operating at a constant speed, which consists in arranging a sheet in a predetermined position, seizing the front end of said sheet and withdrawing the entire sheet from said predetermined position at a speed in excess of the printing speed, decreasing the speed of the entire sheet after it has rapidly cleared said predetermined position to the constant speed of said printing member and presenting said sheet to said printing member.

1,984,680. WEB CUT-OFF MECHANISM. David W. Hudson, Green Bay, Wis. Application July 20, 1931. Serial No. 551,962. 6 Claims. (Cl. 164 — 66.)

1. In a web severing device, the combination with a pair of rotatable supports, a blade member carried by one of said supports and provided with a web severing margin, an anvil carried by the other of said supports with which said margin is adapted to interact, and a

guideway on said last mentioned support in which said die member is rotatable and reciprocable in a direction at an acute angle to a radius from the axis of said last mentioned support to the operative face of said die member, together with means for limiting the reciprocation of said die member.

1,984,693. CONTROL MEANS FOR PRINTING PRESSES. John D. Nies, St. Charles, Ill., assignor to Kimble Electric Company, Chicago, Ill., a corporation of Illinois. Application May 1, 1931. Serial No. 534,173. 14 Claims. (Cl. 101 — 157.)

1. In a printing press, the combination of power means for driving the press, a design carrying printing cylinder, a doctor blade normally in contact with said cylinder to control the ink supply therefor, a brake associated with said power means, and separate means for holding said brake in a positive fully effective position when said power means is normally at rest in order to avoid rotation of said cylinder in reverse direction while said doctor blade is in contact therewith.

1,984,749. WEB ROLL CONTROLLING MECHANISM. Frederick Lamatsch, Grantwood, N. J., assignor to Irving Trust Company, temporary trustee for R. Hoe & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., a corporation of New York. Application June 7, 1933. Serial No. 674,630. 15 Claims. (Cl. 242 — 75.)

1. In a web supply mechanism for a machine operating upon a web, means for rotatably supporting a web supply roll in feeding position, a roller around which the web is led, means for holding the roller in normal running position, and means for releasing the roller when excess web is fed from the supply roll.

1,985,112. INK DISTRIBUTOR. George Alexander Skidmore, Rahway, N. J., and Frederick Raymond Molitor, College Point, and James Francis De Mott, New York, N. Y. Application June 6, 1933. Serial No. 674,578. 13 Claims. (Cl. 101 — 345.)

1. In a printing press having a reciprocatory printing form, inking means including distributor rollers for inking said form in response to the reciprocation of the later, said rollers being mounted so as to be moved into positions to take them out of ink-distributing action to hold a quantity of ink in reserve, and means to move said rollers for the aforesaid purpose, said last means being operable to allow said rollers to move into positions for ink distributing action during the early part of the forward movement of the printing form, so that said inking means will distribute the reserve ink to the advanced portion of said form in each forward movement of the latter.

1,985,186. INKING MECHANISM FOR PRINTING PRESSES. Robert Miehle, Chicago, Ill.; Mabel K. Miehle administratrix of said Robert Miehle, deceased. Application June 8, 1931. Serial No. 542,760. 33 Claims. (Cl. 101 — 357.)

1. In a reciprocating bed and cylinder printing press the combination with groups of form inking rollers disposed on opposite sides of the cylinder and overlapping in their contact with a form on the bed and neither group completely covering the form, of distributor rollers for said form rollers, means for moving each group of form rollers out of contact with the form during the corresponding reversal of the bed and re-establishing said contact immediately thereafter while maintaining contact of the form rollers with said distributor rollers, means for supplying ink to the rollers disposed on the rear side of the cylinder, said bed carrying the sole source of ink supply for the rollers disposed on the front side of the cylinder, and means for driving said form and distributor rollers with the bed.

1,985,211. DELIVERY MECHANISM FOR PRINTING MACHINES. Douglas McBean, Canajoharie, N. Y., assignor to Beech-Nut Packing Company, Canajoharie, N. Y., a corporation of New York. Application August 18, 1931. Serial No. 557,783. 11 Claims. (Cl. 93 — 93.)

1. Delivery mechanism for a web advancing machine of character described, said mechanism comprising parallel aligned pockets designed to receive and guide labels in vertical stack arrangement, a vertically moving tray conveyor, and means thereon for detachable receiving and supporting trays, the trays having stack supporting portions adapted for location in the pockets.

1,985,221. WEB SUPPLY MECHANISM FOR PRINTING MACHINES. Hermann Hezel, New York, N. Y., assignor to Irving Trust Company, temporary trustee for R. Hoe & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., a corporation of New York. Application July 5, 1933. Serial No. 679,028. 15 Claims. (Cl. 242 — 58.)

15. In a web roll support, means rotatable with the roll and adapted to confine the free end of the web to the body of the roll and to release said free end, and a member effective to lock the said means against rotation when the free end is released.

19,408. FOLDER PROTECTING DEVICE. Henry A. Wise Wood, New York, N. Y., assignor to Wood Newspaper Machinery Corporation, New York, N. Y., a corporation of Virginia. Original No. 1,951,590, dated Marcy 20, 1934. Serial No. 359,566, May 1, 1929. Application for reissue August 23, 1934. Serial No. 741,186. 13 Claims. (Cl. 192 — 127.)

1. In a folding machine, the combination with folding and cutting cylinders, of an emergency member mounted adjacent to said cylinders, said member being movable and having an electric contact adapted to be closed by its movement due to an accumulation of paper on either of said cylinders and a stop circuit in which said contact is located, arranged to stop the folding machine upon movement of the lever.

1,985,244. BILL PRINTING AND ADDRESSING MACHINE. Harmon P. Elliott, Watertown, Mass. Application April 27, 1928. Serial No. 273,364. 26 Claims. (Cl. 101 — 47.)

1. A bill addressing and printing machine having addressing mechanism and printing mechanism from one to the other of which mechanisms a bill sheet is adapted to be moved in the order named, said addressing mechanism having means to print the same address a determined number of times and thereupon to select a different address for addressing the succeeding bill sheet, operating means for said mechanisms arranged to effect the addressing of the sheet when the sheet is at the addressing mechanism and to effect the subsequent printing of the sheet when the sheet is subsequently at the printing mechanism, and sheet advancing mechanism arranged to advance a bill sheet through the addressing mechanism and through the printing mechanism at the same rate of movement.

26. A bill printing machine comprising addressing means for applying repetitions of the same address on any one bill and different addresses on different bills, printing means for printing the same data on all bills, and bill-form positioning means for positioning the same parts of all successive bill forms in the same positions in both the addressing and the printing means so that the addresses and printed data are in the same unchanging registration in all bill forms and possibility of cumulative error is avoided.

1,985,245. PRINTING MACHINE AND METHOD. Harmon P. Elliott, Watertown, Mass. Application February 4, 1930. Serial No. 425,779. 20 Claims. (Cl. 101 — 57.)

20. A printing machine adapted to make from a paper web a plurality of public service and the like bills which are printed on both sides and have different addresses on one side, comprising addressing mechanism arranged to print repetitions of the same address on the same bill and to shift addresses for a succeeding bill, rotary printing mechanism arranged to print unchanging data on the address-bearing face of all bills and in constant register with the addresses, other rotary printing mechanism arranged to print unchanging data on the opposite face of all bills in the same locality thereon, said rotary printing mechanisms having associated therewith bill-advancing means arranged to pass the bills in succession through their associated printing mechanisms, the bill-advancing means associated with one rotary printing mechanism additionally advancing the bills intermittently through said addressing mechanism and the bill advancing means associated with the other rotary printing mechanism having an intermittent driving engagement with the bills, and web severing mechanism arranged to sever the web into separate bill sheets at such times that the successive sheets are separate when they pass through one of said rotary printing mechanisms.

1,985,246. PRINTING AND ADDRESSING MACHINE. Harmon P. Elliott, Watertown, Mass. Application November 12, 1931. Serial No. 574,482. 31 Claims. (Cl. 101 — 47.)

15. Printing mechanism comprising the combination of intermittently-operated addressing mechanism, means for advancing a sheet through said mechanism, means for operating

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said advancing means to advance the sheet intermittently by steps of equal lengths, and means to convert such advance of the sheet into an intermittent advance by steps of unequal lengths at said addressing mechanism.

1,985,247. BILL PRINTING AND ADDRESSING MACHINE. Harmon P. Elliott, Watertown, Mass. Application November 12, 1931. Serial No. 574,483. 36 Claims. (Cl. 101 — 47.)

15. In a bill printing and addressing machine, addressing mechanism, printing means which acts to advance a sheet in a continuous manner through said mechanism, and means dependent upon the advancing movement of the sheet which converts the continuous advance of the sheet into an intermittent advance by steps of unequal length at said mechanism.

1,985,292. WEB ROLL CONTROLLING MECHANISM. Albert J. Horton, White Plains, N. Y., assignor to R. Hoe & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., a corporation of New York; Irving Trust Company, temporary trustee. Application October 22, 1927. Serial No. 227,913. 18 Claims. (Cl. 242 — 75.)

1. Web roll controlling mechanism having in combination a rotatable support for supporting a running web roll and a spare web roll, friction means for controlling the rotation of the running roll, a controller engaging the web and movable with a straight line movement on variations in the web tension, and mechanical connections between the controller and the friction means for operating the latter.

15. Web controlling mechanism including in combination, means for rotatably supporting a web roll, a plurality of friction straps pressed into engagement with the periphery of the web roll to tension the web drawn therefrom and means interconnecting said straps for equalizing their pressure against the roll.

1,985,547. DELIVERY MECHANISM. Cecil George Quick, Donald Arthur Ball and William Arnold Whitehead, London, England, assignors to Irving Trust Company, temporary trustee for R. Hoe & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., a corporation of New York. Application May 10, 1933. Serial No. 670,278. In Great Britain May 11, 1932. 22 Claims. (Cl. 93 — 93.)

1. In mechanism for use in delivering the products of a printing machine in bundles consisting of a predeterminee number of products, the combination of a delivery fly, two delivery devices coactable with said fly, and means for operating the devices so that one device receives products passing in succession from the fly until the required number of products to constitute a bundle has been received and delivers the products while the other device returns from its delivery point and into position to receive products from the fly to constitute a second bundle.

1,985,627. PLATE HOLDING MEANS FOR PRINTING PRESSES. John R. Tomlin, Alexandria, Va., assignor to R. Hoe & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., a corporation of New York; Irving Trust Company, temporary trustee. Application July 10, 1931. Serial No. 550,005. Renewed August 27, 1934. 15 Claims. (Cl. 101 — 378.)

14. In a printing press, a roll element, a plate element, a socket member on one of the elements, a projecting member on the other element constructed and arranged to interlock with the socket member, one of the members having a yieldably biased component, and means for moving the plate element relative to the roll element thereby moving the socket and projecting members into interlocking engagement.

1,985,628. PLATE HOLDING MEANS FOR PRINTING PRESSES. Albert J. Horton, White Plains, N. Y., assignor to R. Hoe & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., a corporation of New York; Irving Trust Company, temporary trustee. Application July 9, 1931. Serial No. 549,775. 15 Claims. (Cl. 101 — 378.)

8. In a printing press, a roll having a recess disposed longitudinally in its periphery, a plate to rest upon said roll, apertured lugs on said plate projecting into said recess, clamp members on said roll to engage with the ends of said plate, travelers in said recess, a pin slidable in each traveler, a spring on each traveler normally holding its pin projected, a screw rod in said roll to operate said clamp members, and a connection between said clamp members and said travelers.

1,985,755. PAPER PIERCING DEVICE. Henry A. Wise Wood, New York, N. Y., assignor to Wood Newspaper Machinery Corporation, New York, N. Y., a corporation of Virginia. Original application December 18, 1928. Serial No. 326,861. Divided and this application July 3, 1931. Serial No. 548,649. Renewed May 24, 1934. 3 Claims. (Cl. 270 — 45.)

1. In a folding couple, the combination with the two cylinders thereof, of impaling pins carried by one of said cylinders, the other cylinder having clearance holes, and yielding means filling the clearance holes in the other cylinder for receiving said impaling pins for the purpose described.

1,985,839. SHEET FED ROTARY PRESS. George A. Rutkoskie, Athens, Ohio, assignor to The McBee Company, Athens, Ohio, a corporation of Ohio. Application June 6, 1934. Serial No. 729,243. 18 Claims. (Cl. 101 — 350.)

1. In a sheet fed rotary press for printing spots of wax carbon on sheets of paper, said press having side frames, a heated ink fountain, a heated ink fountain roller, a ductor roller, a large vibrating inking cylinder, a distributing roller and a plurality of form inking rollers which contact said vibrating inking cylinder, a printing cylinder contacted by said form inking rollers and shafts for said rollers and cylinders; a sprocket wheel on the shaft of the distributing roller and each of the form inking rollers adjacent one end, a continuous chain around said sprocket wheels, means mounted on the shaft of said distributing roller to rotate the vibrating inking cylinder and means to positively drive said distributing roller.

1,986,212. CUTTING MECHANISM FOR ROTARY PRINTING MACHINES. Michael Mahon, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to Irving Trust Company, temporary trustee for R. Hoe & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., a corporation of New York. Application November 25, 1933. Serial No. 699,739. 12 Claims. (Cl. 164 — 67.)

8. In a device of the character described, the combination with cutting and folding cylinders adapted to accommodate a web therebetween; of a web engaging knife, a bar fastened to said knife and engaged with a member rockingly mounted in the cutting cylinder, spring means normally maintaining the bar in engagement with the member, plunger means also engaged with the member, and resilient means for normally maintaining one end of said plunger exteriorly of the cutting cylinder, whereby when the plunger is actuated by contact of the folding cylinder, the member will be rocked and the bar will engage the knife and thereby project same against the web interposed between the cutting and folding cylinders.

1,986,385. SHEET FEED ROTARY PRINTING PRESS. Howard M. Barber, Pawcatuck, Conn., assignor to C. B. Cottrell & Sons Company, Westerly, R. I., a corporation of Delaware. Application November 9, 1933. Serial No. 697,298. 4 Claims. (Cl. 101 — 174.)

1. In a sheet feed rotary five-color printing press, an impression cylinder, a sheet feeder and a sheet delivery located on opposite sides of the impression cylinder and arranged to feed the sheets to and take them from the under side of the cylinder, and five form cylinders grouped around the impression cylinder, three form cylinders on the feeder side and two form cylinders on the delivery side of the impression cylinder to leave ample space for "make-ready" on the impression cylinder between the sheet delivery and last form cylinder

1,986,456. INK FEED. Henry A. Wise Wood, New York, N. Y., assignor to Wood Newspaper Machinery Corporation, New York, N. Y., a corporation of Virgina. Application November 5, 1928. Serial No. 317,417. Renewed May 24, 1934. 14 Claims. (Cl. 101 — 363.)

1. In an inking device, the combination with a fountain roll and pick-up roll, of means adjacent said rolls for guiding the ink from the fountain roll to the pick-up roll independently of variations in the positions of the fountain roll.

1,986,457. CUTTING CUSHION FOR FOLDING CYLINDERS. Henry A. Wise Wood, New York, N. Y., assignor to Wood Newspaper Machinery Corporation, New York, a corporation of Virginia. Application January 10, 1931. Serial No. 507,834. Renewed January 5, 1934. 6 Claims. (Cl. 164 — 66.)

1. The combination with a cutting blade, of a cushion, a box or support for the cushion having a solid backing wall behind the cushion, and a spring toggle for pressing one side of the cushion toward said wall and thus closing the cut formed in the cushion.

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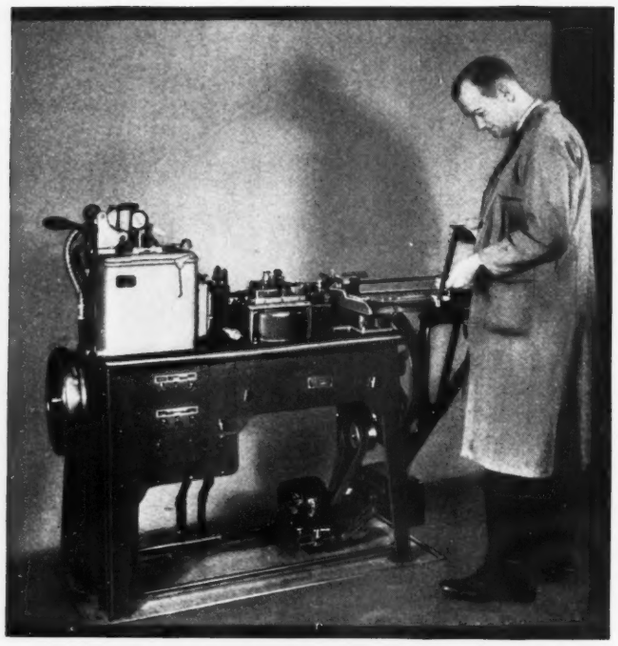

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1,986,483. ANTISLURRING DEVICE. Oscar Charles Roesen, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to Wood Newspaper Machinery Corporation, New York, N. Y., a corporation of Virginia. Application December 8, 1928. Serial No. 324,593. 2 Claims. (Cl. 101 — 225.)

1. The combination with a printing couple, of feed tapes engaging the impression cylinder and holding the web thereagainst, means for running said tapes at the speed of the surface of the impression cylinder, and yielding means for holding said tapes taut.

1,986,631. ATTACHMENT FOR PRINTING PRESSES. Charles Grillo, Brooklyn, N. Y. Application May 6, 1933. Serial No. 669,684. 8 Claims. (Cl. 101 — 250.)

1. A stop for printing presses of the rotating cylinder type, said stop comprising a power cut-off mechanism, means for tripping said power cut-off mechanism, and means for rendering said power cut-off tripping mechanism ineffective to cut off the power so long as the cylinder is rotating and depending upon non-rotation of the cylinder to render the power cut-off effective.

1,987,329. WEB ROLL BRAKING MECHANISM. Harland Fankboner, Chicago, Ill., assignor to The Goss Printing Press Company, Chicago, Ill., a corporation of Illinois. Application September 23, 1931. Serial No. 564,520. 3 Claims. (Cl. 242 — 75.)

1. Web roll controlling mechanism including in combination a brake pulley mounted on a web roll shaft, a pair of brake shoes mounted on pivoted arms and coacting with said pulley to control rotation of the web roll, a pilot roller moved by changes in the tension of the web fed from the web roll, a lever pivotally mounted between the ends of the brake arms and connected to the pilot roller, and links positively connecting the brake arms and lever for moving the brake arms toward and from each other.

Proof Presses:

1,985,701. PROOF PRESS. Robert O. Vandercook, Edward O. Vandercook, Frederick R. Vandercook, and David D. Vandercook, Chicago, Ill. Application October 10, 1927. Serial No. 225,287. 28 Claims. (Cl. 101 — 269.)

1. A device of the class specified having a traveling carriage, a printing element, pivoted arms for mounting the printing element on the carriage for vertical relative movement, and automatic means whereby the printing element may be normally held out of printing position during substantially the entire forward or printing stroke of the carriage.

1,985,845. POWER CYLINDER PRECISION PROOF PRESS. Henry R. Trotter, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Hacker Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill., a corporation of Illinois. Application April 6, 1931. Serial No. 527,952. 25 Claims. (Cl. 101 — 284.)

1. In a printing press including a relatively reciprocable bed and impression cylinder providing a printing couple, the combination of, a fluid reservoir with a motor-operated fluid pressure pump, a fluid pressure cylinder, a piston therein connected to the bed, manually controlled valves for alternately admitting fluid under pressure on one side of the piston, a toggle mechanism connected with said valves, a cam surface extending along the underside of the bed engageable with the toggle mechanism to also control the valves and means for alternately returning the fluid on the other side of the piston to the reservoir.

Sheet-Feeding and Folding:

1,984,888. BRAKE FOR SHEET FEEDING APPARATUS. George A. Martin, Pearl River, N. Y., assignor to Dexter Folder Company, New York, N. Y., a corporation of New York. Application July 6, 1928. Serial No. 290,748. 30 Claims. (Cl. 188 — 135.)

1. In combination, a driven shaft, a brake drum fixed thereon, a brake band shiftable about the brake drum to brake applying and releasing positions, band shifting means connected with one end of the brake band, and brake applying means comprising a cam on the driven shaft and a pivoted lever connected with the other end of the brake band and movable thereby into engagement with the cam.

1,984,890. SHEET FEEDING APPARATUS. John H. McElroy, Pearl River, N. Y., assignor to Dexter Folder Company, New York, N. Y., a corporation of New York. Application June 29, 1928. Serial No. 289,281. 13 Claims. (Cl. 192 — 126.)

1. In sheet feeding apparatus, sheet advancing means, driving means therefor, a clutch for connecting and disconnecting said means, clutch operating mechanism, a rockshaft movable by said clutch operating mechanism through the clutch, a brake for the sheet advancing means, and devices operated by said rockshaft adapted to automatically apply the brake when the sheet advancing means is disconnected from its driving means.

1,986,558. PAPER FEEDING MACHINE. Frank L. Cross, Port Washington, N. Y., assignor to Cross Paper Feeder Company, Boston, Mass., a corporation of Massachusetts. Application August 18, 1933. Serial No. 685,665. 14 Claims. (Cl. 271 — 38.)

1. In a sheet feeding machine, the combination with a feed table, of a sheet-combing separator operating above and movable toward and away from said table an appreciable space from the delivery end thereof, suitable feed-off means operating above the delivery end of said table, and a sheet-actuated comber cut-out trip finger movably mounted beneath said table and projecting above the delivery end thereof.

1,987,325. FOLDING MECHANISM. Curtis S. Crafts and Charles Alonzo Harless, Oak Park, Ill., assignors to The Goss Printing Press Company, Chicago, Ill., a corporation of Illinois. Application May 31, 1933. Serial No. 673,679. 23 Claims. (Cl. 270 — 77.)

1. A folding mechanism including in combination a rotary folding cylinder, folding rollers folding blades on said cylinder to fold sheets between said rollers, a stationary gear, a pinion on each folding blade shaft, and idlers, each meshing with said gear and pinion for actuating said blades by said gear, a housing covering said pinions, mounted on said cylinder and angularly movable relative thereto and means for rotatably journalling said idlers and the blade shafts in said housing.

1,987,327. PAPER HANDLING MACHINE. Joseph Conn Dawson, London, and John Charles Williams, Bedfordshire, England, assignors, by mesne assignments, to The Cleveland Folding Machine Company, Mentor Township, Ohio, a corporation of Ohio. Application April 4, 1930. Serial No. 441,643. In Great Britain April 6, 1929. 45 Claims. (Cl. 271 — 49.)

1. In a paper handling machine, a conveyor belt, means for operating said belt at high speed whereby it is adapted to feed sheets of paper in rapid succession, and means for driving said belt at slow speed whereby it is adapted to function as a stacker.

1,987,339. PAPER FEEDING MECHANISM. Reuben Hitchcock, Cleveland, Ohio; Lawrence Hitchcock, H. Morely Hitchcock, D. B. Meacham, and C. W. Hitchcock, executors of said Reuben Hitchcock, deceased, assignors to The Cleveland Folding Machine Company, Mentor Township, Ohio, a corporation of Ohio. Application December 2, 1929. Serial No. 410,932. 39 Claims. (Cl. 271 — 49.)

1. In a sheet delivery mechanism, the combination with a traveling belt, of means for supplying sheets thereto, a transversely extending stop adjacent one end of said belt, a guide for said sheets carried by said stop, rollers extending substantially longitudinally of said belt and positioned adjacent said stop, and ellipsoidal means carried by said guide adapted to coact with said rollers to receive said sheets and deliver the same laterally of said belt in single file.

1,987,352. PAPER HANDLING MACHINE. Lesley R. Tufts, East Cleveland, Ohio, assignor, by mesne assignments, to The Cleveland Folding Machine Company, Mentor Township, Ohio, a corporation of Ohio. Application January 23, 1930. Serial No. 422,718. 28 Claims. (Cl. 271 — 49.)

1. In a feed table for paper handling machines, a side guide, a conveyor belt running over said table at an angle to the side guide, and a deflector plate extending downwardly below the principal surface of the table and upwardly over said belt for directing the forward outer corners of the sheets onto said belt.

Miscellaneous:

1,984,657. APPARATUS FOR CUTTING AND FOLDING LABELS. Arthur Rosenthal Grans Rapids, Mich., assignor to The Rose Patch & Label Company, Grand Rapids, Mich. Application December 16, 1932. Serial No. 647,534. 24 Claims. (Cl. 164 — 42.)

1. In a machine for cutting labels and the like having a frame, means for delivering a label strip, a cutter, and automatically controlled feeding jaws adapted to grip the label strip and advance it to the cutter when the cutter is in open position and on cutting the

label strip by the cutter to be opened and moved to their intial position to feed a new label length, the combination of means for controlling the balancing and feeding of the labels comprising holding means adapted to hold said label strip, a solenoid adapted to operate said holding means, a source of electrical energy in series circuit relationship with said solenoid, an adjustably mounted photo-electric cell positioned on one side of said label strip and adapted to control the flow of electrical energy to said solenoid, a hood extending from said photo-electric cell to a point adjacent said label strip having an opening therein adapted to expose a portion of said label strip to said photo-electric cell, a switch actuated by said cutter and in series circuit relationship with said solenoid and said source of electrical energy adapted to be opened when said cutter is open and said label strip is being fed to said cutter and to be closed when said cutter has operated and said feeding jaws are being moved to their initial position, a light positioned on the side of said label strip opposite said photo-electric cell and adapted to illuminate said photo-electric cell through said opening in said hood, gripper means adapted to yieldingly grip said label strip and having a cam adapted when said strip is freed from said feeding haws and said cutter and when said switch is closed to cause said gripper means to withdraw said label strip from said cutter between said opening in said hood and said light for a distance shorter than the distance of the feeding of the strip and at a rate relatively slower than the rate of feeding of said strip, whereby said label strip is drawn slowly between said photo-electric cell and said light, whereby the passage of contrasting portions of said strip affects said cell to energize said solenoid to operate said holding means to hold said label strip in position for further feeding.

1,984,804. REGISTERING WEB FEED FOR WRAPPING MACHINES. Joseph A. Neumair, Hollis, N. Y., assignor to International Cigar Machinery Company, a corporation of New Jersey. Application October 27, 1933. Serial No. 695,527. 5 Claims. (Cl. 164 — 48.)

1. In a wrapping machine, the combination with a main web-feeding mechanism, of a photo-electrically controlled auxiliary web-feeding device for periodically presenting the leading end of the web of wrapping material to said mechanism, whereby cumulative errors in the feed of the web are avoided.

1,985,551. PRINTER'S APPARATUS. Harvey J. Reardon, Chicago, Ill. Application May 3, 1933. Serial No. 669,083. 4 Claims. (Cl. 101 — 391.)

1. In printer's apparatus, the combination of a shallow, pan-like chase formed from a single blank of material and consisting of a flat, rectangular base having parallel top and bottom surfaces; said base having a marginal flange formed integrally therewith; said flange projecting over the upper surface of said base and cooperating therewith to provide a marginal groove extending around the edges of said base; flat, shallow, rubber type less than "type" high having their bottom surfaces resting directly upon and supported by the upper surface of said base; and lock-up means including flat locking bars slidably arranged upon said base having their bottom surfaces resting directly upon and supported by the upper surface of said base and parallel thereto to hold said type in assembled relation; said bars having end portions slidably projected into said groove; said flange having a cut-out portion at one corner of the chase providing an inlet to the chase through which said locking bars are slidably inserted onto the upper surface of the said base of the chase.

1,985,675. PRINTED LEATHER. Peter A. Blatz, Westover Hills, Del. No Drawing. Application January 27, 1932. Series No. 589,315. 3 Claims. (Cl. 91 — 67.9.)

1. The method of making printed leather which comprises completely tanning a skin to produce leather, apply a liquid cellulosic color-holding base to the entire surface of the tanned skin, printing a design upon such cellulosic base with a pigment carried in a casein medium, drying such printed surface, applying a thin coating of a cellulosic material over the printed surface, drying such cellulosic coating and thereafter finishing the surface of the skin by a glazing operation.

1,987,102. MAKE-UP FRAME FOR NEWSPAPERS. Solomon Gimplin, Cleveland, Ohio. Application November 16, 1931. Serial No. 575,438. 7 Claims. (Cl. 33 — 184.5.)

1. A make-up device, comprising an open frame having fixed cross members connecting opposite edges of the frame and forming divisions corresponding only to column divisions of a single page of a newspaper, and rigid means adapted for readily changeable position across said divisions for indicating the variable arrangement of the composition for a single page.

Printed copies of patents are furnished by the Patent Office at 10 cents each. These may be obtained by addressing the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.

Equipment

New Elevating Truck

The Baker Industrial Truck Division of the Baker-Raulang Company, Cleveland, has just brought out a new two-wheel drive, four-wheel steer, 3-ton elevating truck. The streamlined enclosure for the battery box and controls increases safety of the operator since there are no protruding units or parts in the event of the truck striking some obstruction. Due to this streamlining, accessibility of many parts of the truck was actually improved.

Other new features include an electrically-welded high carbon steel frame, alloy steel trailing axle, large travel brake, roller bearings at top and bottom of steering mast and needle bearings in many of the steering rod connections for increased ease of steering, somewhat higher travel speeds, and a sponge rubber pad on the operator's platform to decrease fatigue.

The power axle employs the worm driving principle of 17½-1 ratio with a hardened and ground alloy steel worm working on a bronze wheel and a four-pinion differential with ball-bearings wherever possible. Axle shafts are full-floating with extra-heavy universal joints enclosed in dust-proof boots. All sliding contacts between the drive axle and the chassis are eliminated by the axle which is suspended by torque and drive yokes to permit free motion of the axle over uneven floors without transmitting jars or shocks to the

5 Good Reasons for using MORLEY MATS

1. They give deep, sharp, accurate impressions at low moulding pressure.

2. This low pressure prolongs the life of moulding blankets, type, cuts.

3. They are mill-conditioned to give just the required shrink.

4. They scorch quickly.

5. They release easily, without use of oil or powder.

Wherever the highest standard of newspaper stereotyping is required the Morley Mat is found dependable.

Test them in *your* plant — we'll be glad to send samples.

MORLEY BUTTON MANUFACTURING CO.
PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE
New York Office, 46 East 11th Street

THE HACKER PREMAKEREADY OUTFIT for BLOCKED PLATES

comprising Block Leveller, Plate Gauge, Underlay Paper Cabinet and Surface Plate—three inexpensive items which give complete control of the type-high of all wood-mounted plates.

Why do this work expensively at the press when it can be done cheaply with this equipment? Also faster and more accurately. These are precision devices of the highest order. They are simple, absolutely reliable, easy to use, their price a mere fraction of economies they will achieve in one year.

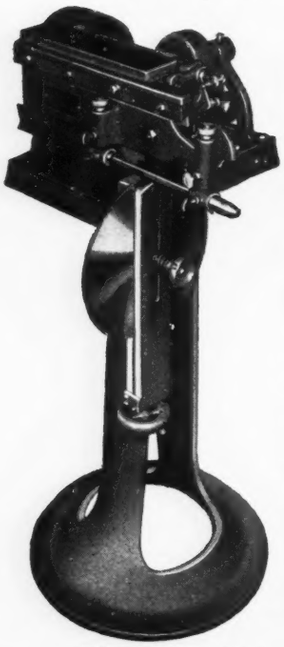
Saves 100% of levelling time at press and substantial part of overlay time by getting all cuts to proper printing height in advance. Equally valuable for foundry forms.

"Cause and Prevention of Makeready," an authoritative technical treatise, mailed on request.

HACKER MANUFACTURING CO.
320 South Honore St., Chicago 461 Eighth Ave., New York

The **WARDWELL** New Automatic Heavy-Duty Saw Filer and Jointer

Dependable Performance — Economical in Operation — Long Life



This precision Filer automatically files and joints circular saws up to 18 inches in diameter and band saws of any width and with spacing of teeth up to ½-inch from point to point.

Every tooth is filed to the exact same size, height and spacing, which means that the saw will stay sharp longer, cut faster and produce better quality of work.

Construction of this machine is unequalled — it is designed for long, continuous use.

The vertical and filing arm slides work in dovetail ways and are gibbed for adjustment to take up wear. The file is held below the slide and to one side, so that the filings cannot enter into any of the working parts.

The file is quickly adjusted by means of thumb screws on top of the file holders.

The motor is direct connected through a universal coupling. Reduction of speed is obtained through worm and gear, which runs in heavy oil.

Thirty-day Free Trial. Write for Full Information

THE WARDWELL MFG. CO.

Makers of the Largest Line of Saw Filing Machines in U. S.

3167 FULTON ROAD • CLEVELAND, OHIO

SAVES TIME

to have your Gummed Packing Felt all ready to use. We supply any gauge Gummed Packing Felt

CUT into STRIPS

Cartoned Conveniently In Pigeon-Hole Containers

•

American Publishers Supply

P. O. BOX 131 WEST LYNN, MASS.

truck frame. Resilient rubber piles provide shock-absorbing means without the possibility of breakage. Driving wheels turn on drop-forged knuckles and are mounted on deep-grooved ball bearings. Driving tires of solid, pressed-on type are 20 in. by 5 in. Trailing wheels also turn on drop-forged knuckles and are each mounted on two adjustable tapered roller bearings. Tire size is 10 in. by 6 in.

The lifting unit employs roller chain as the lifting medium working on hardened steel sprockets. The unit itself embodies a combination spur gear and planetary reduction with the hardened, cut-steel gears running, in oil in a completely enclosed and sealed case. Both upper and lower limits of operation are protected by a limit switch interlocked with the lift controller.

The travel controller is mounted in the power compartment enclosure at the operator's end and is interlocked with the foot brake through a magnetic blow-out mill-type contactor in such a way that the circuit is opened when the brake is applied and can only be closed by returning the controller to neutral and releasing the brake. Three speeds

forward and reverse are supplied and the foot control in first speed in both directions may be had as optional equipment.

Both the travel and lift motors are totally enclosed and the armature shafts turn on heavy-duty ball bearings. All bearings are fitted with high-pressure greasing nipples.

Standard platforms are furnished in lengths from 55 in. to 84 in. or can be furnished in any length desired. Standard platform height is 11 in., giving ample clearance under the standard 12 in. skid. The lift is 5⅜ in. Standard platform width is 26½ in. When the standard truck with the 55 in. platform is carrying a skid 60 in. long by 36 in. wide, a right-angle turn can be made in 68 in. intersecting aisles.

Nonpareil Sub-Chase

With the Nonpareil Sub-Chase, numbering machines may be inserted and removed readily from any form without lifting or unlocking the form. Forms are locked up and made ready without waiting for numbering machines, which are inserted after the job has been O. K.'d.

The Nonpareil Sub-Chase is a self-contained and self-locking auxiliary chase, the side walls of which are only four points thick. The outside dimensions are made to standard pica measure. It is finished in white nickel and formed in one piece of a special cold-rolled steel with a tensile strength

LINOTYPE-INTERTYPE MOTOR PINIONS

Complete Stock for All Motor Drive, Obsolete Drive, etc.
Any Kind of Pinions Made Per Sample

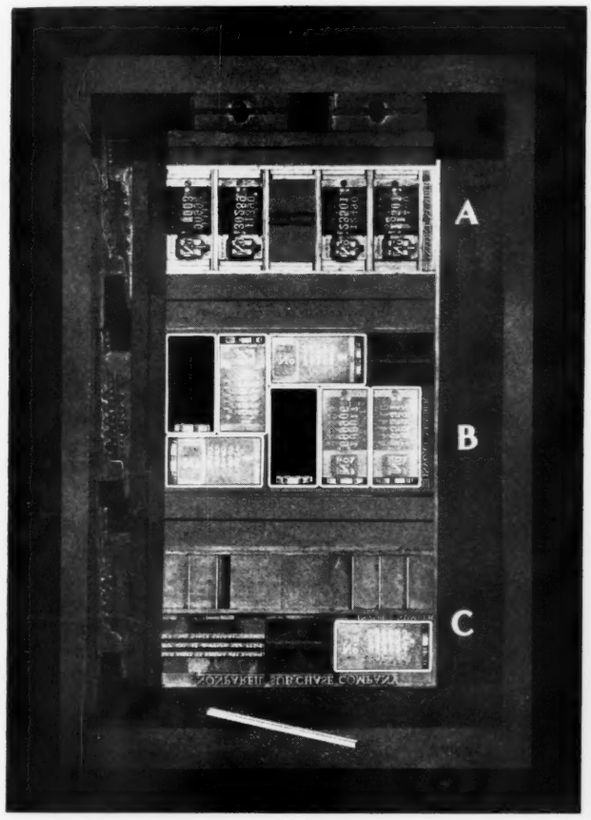
WILLIAM REID & CO.

537 SO. LA SALLE STREET CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

more than double that of ordinary steel. Numbering machines are protected against binding in the form, it is claimed.

The Sub-Chase is made primarily for five, six, and seven-wheel numbering machines. The five-wheel and six-wheel models of the Sub-Chase will fit practically every numbering machine in use, it is claimed, also.

The five-wheel model is 6x10½ picas; the six-wheel model is 6x11½ picas.



The illustration shows a chase arranged to illustrate the use of the Sub-Chase. At "A" are shown four numbering machines and a "blanking plug" locked up in the regular way. To remove or replace any of these machines, the entire form must be unlocked. At "B" are pictured the numbering machines locked in Sub-Chases. Any machine may be inserted or removed without lifting or unlocking the form. When printing overs, the Sub-Chase runs vacant. At "C" is shown type set flush against a Sub-Chase. The operating keep is also shown here.

The Sub-Chase is made by the Nonpareil Sub-Chase Company, 268 First Street, San Francisco, Calif.

Motor Maintenance Hints

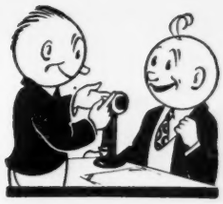
For those responsible for proper operation and maintenance of the electrical machinery in the plant, The Ohio Carbon Co., 12508 Berea Road, Lakewood, Ohio, has prepared a new 64-page booklet, "The Brush Phase of Motor Maintenance." The booklet, which will be mailed free on request, deals in practical non-mathematical terms with the

SLIDE RULE FOR PRINTERS

★ A Mechanical Instrument will enable you to find Short Cuts that will save you many valuable hours . . *Write for information*

O'SULLIVAN LINOTYPE COMPOSITION CO.
LINO-TABLER SPECIALISTS
47 West Street - - - New York, N. Y.

Tells Visitors



"Vulcan Blankets doing a very satisfactory job. A . . . . tells this to all interested visitors."
From a Field Report on Vulcan Press Blankets.

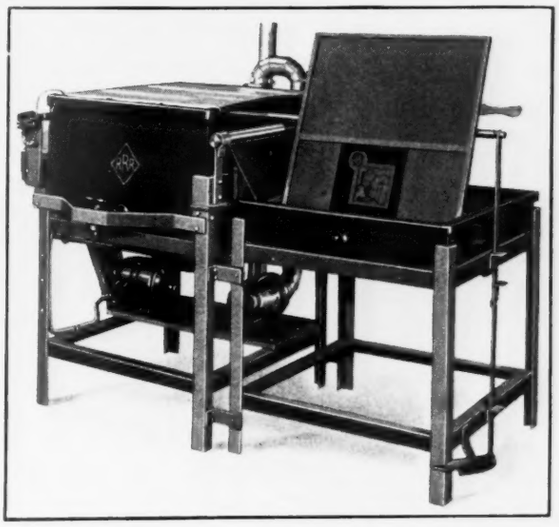
One pressman tells another about Vulcan Blankets. Front office executives, too, help to spread the welcome news that Vulcan Blankets do improve presswork and save money.

As a result, a thousand newspapers are now using Vulcan cylinder packings, including Felt and Non-Felt Impression Blankets, E. D. Blankets, Draw Sheets, and Underpackings; also Vulcan Rubber Rollers and, for the Stereotyping Department, Vulcan Molding Blankets.

Write for new booklet, "Vulcan Products for Newspapers"

VULCAN PROOFING COMPANY
FIRST AVENUE AND FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Pacific Coast: Ralph Leber Co., Inc., 426 Polson Building, Seattle, Wash.

Robertson New Type Etching Machine



A Big Improvement in Etching Machines

Write for full particulars on this new machine.

R. R. ROBERTSON
400 West Madison Street Chicago, Illinois

Type Work-Up Nuisances Now Eliminated With

Don't hammer down type work-ups. The resulting damage is far costlier than NO-WURK-UP.

NO-WURK-UP

A Specifically Compounded "Gripping Agent"

which easily and effectively "holds down" offending points.

Applied simply. Permits type form changes.

Provides rapid, trouble-free production.

The average application costs but a few cents.

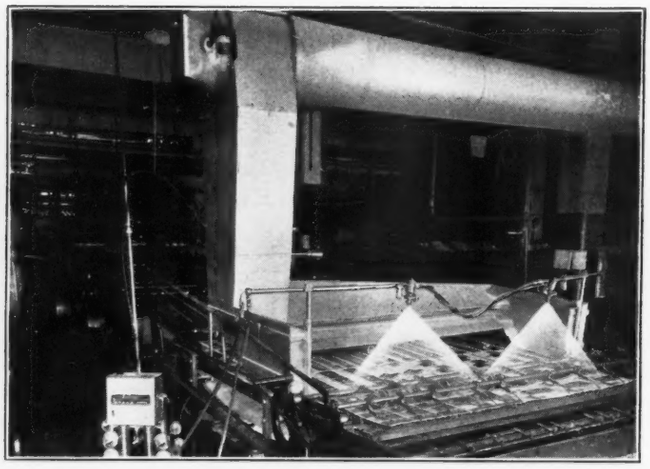
Samples? Write us—we'll send them.

Rusticide Products Co.

1919 East 19th Street Cleveland, Ohio

Paasche "No-Offset" Process

PROTECT your printed impressions against all possibility of smudging or ink offset... do away with all need for slip sheeting, racking, or thinning inks — by equipping your presses for the Paasche "No-Offset" Process. Cost records show yearly savings of over $3,000.00 per press equipped. Over a hundred concerns installed the process last year.



Shows Paasche "No-Offset" Equipment in Operation on Miehle Press. Substantial Savings and Higher Class of Work are Guaranteed

Write today for booklet describing the operation, advantages and economies of the Paasche "No-Offset" Process, available for most types of presses.

Paasche Airbrush Co.

1931 DIVERSEY PARKWAY CHICAGO

causes and effects of sparking, excessive wear, etc., of brushes, commutators and slip-rings on direct and alternating current motors and generators, etc. Since many of such troubles are due to faults in other parts of the machine the book describes briefly, and illustrates with diagrams, the conditions of sparkless running and the effects of the applied load upon them; thus simplifying the detection of troubles before they become serious. Other sections deal with brush characteristics, selection and manufacture, and suggestions for the proper methods of maintenance of brushes, commutators and slip-rings.

Neutralizer Bulletin

An interesting new bulletin on the Chapman Electric Neutralizer has just been published by U. P. M.-Kidder Press Company, Dover, New Hampshire. Through passing an alternating charge over the surface of the paper, this bulletin describes how the Neutralizer prevents such troubles as sheets sticking together and offsetting and sheets adhering to the delivery mechanism. The manufacturer claims that the Neutralizer allows the pressman to use full colors and makes slip-sheeting unnecessary except in rare cases. Accurate register of the sheet at the guides is also facilitated. The appliance operates as effectively, it is claimed, on all weights of paper.

The equipment consists of a power unit, inductor bars and connections between the two. With alternating current, the Chapman Electric Neutralizer needs only a transformer for stepping up the supply voltage to 12,000 volts, at the same time stepping down the current to 1/100th of an ampere or less, thus making it absolutely safe. With direct current, an inverted rotary converter or alternator is used, driven by direct current or belt from mechanical power. It is said that the Chapman Electic Neutralizer requires little more current than is consumed by an ordinary light bulb.

A copy of this bulletin may be had by addressing the U. P. M.-Kidder Press Company at Dover, New Hampshire. Ask for "Give Old Man Static Enough Rope and He Will Hang Himself."

Colloidal Aluminum Linoleate

It is claimed by Colloids, Inc., that a new chemical, Colloidal Aluminum Linoleate, imparts properties to printing inks which result in smooth laying, clear plates and less tendency to offset. This material is the result of two years' work by Colloids' research department in both laboratory and printing plant.

The makers state that colloidal aluminum linoleate should not be confused with, nor are its properties or uses in any way similar to aluminum hydrate. The new product is entirely colloidal without crystalline form and contains a high percentage of chemically fixed available moisture.

As high as 20% of colloidal aluminum linoleate has been added to inks on commercial runs without any appreciable loss in color value in the printing, it is also claimed, which can be accounted for only by the theory that due to the available moisture of the product there is less absorption into the fibre of the paper. Various modifications of this material have been provided for de-jellying livered inks, to prevent livering, for first down inks, and for general use.

IMPRESSION PETE SAYS:

"Why don't you try Fitz-Livecork Press Blankets?"

Write for samples and prices.

FITZ PATRICK FELT MFG. CO.

4024 Hamilton Avenue • Cleveland Ohio

Technical Literature

Readers of *Printing* EQUIPMENT *Engineer* who are interested, may secure any of the Books, Catalogs or Bulletins listed below by checking the literature desired in the square opposite the title. Mark carefully only that literature which you wish to receive. Fill out the coupon and send it to us. The literature will be forwarded gratis except where noted.

☐ *Better and Faster Printing*—Illustrated folder describing automatic platen printing press.

☐ *Your Layout True to Type*—Illustrated folder describing purposes of Varian's Type Reference Kit for Layout Men.

☐ *Stereotype Equipment*—New 32-page, loose-leaf book illustrating and describing line of units made by a manufacturer for use in stereotyping.

☐ *Bulletins* (2)—Illustrating and describing a 29x42 black and a two-color automatic printing unit.

☐ *Sheet-fed Gravure Press*—Two bulletins illustrating and describing sheet-fed gravure press which is equipped with air-drying and cascade fountain mechanisms.

☐ *Folder on Newspaper Press*—Form the medium size shop printing up to 50,000 copies.

☐ *Bulletin*—Showing hand and power-operated line of proof presses for several purposes.

Printing Equipment Engineer,
1370 Ontario St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Gentlemen: Please send the literature checked above without obligation.

Name of Company _____

Attention of _____

Position _____ Dept. _____

Street Address _____

City _____ State _____

Phinney Passes

On Friday afternoon, December 28, death claimed Joseph W. Phinney in his home in West Medford near Boston, Massachusetts. Mr. Phinney had for years been a Director in American Type Founders Company. He relinquished active control of the Boston office last year. He was 86 years of age.

TINGUE PRESS BLANKETS
FELT Coating by Dupont

TINGUE DRAW SHEET

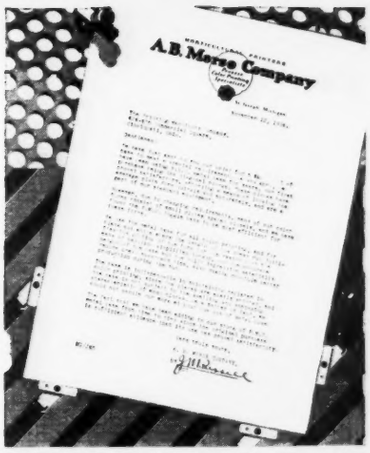
TINGUE CUSHION-CORK

•

TINGUE, BROWN & CO.

CHICAGO
1227 Wabash Avenue

NEW YORK
120 East 25th Street



"INDISPENSABLE!"

Thus writes A. B. Morse Company, well-known specialists of Horticultural Printing, St. Joseph, Michigan. This company has been using genuine **PMC METAL BASES** for years. It is only necessary to glance through one of the catalogs produced by them to fully appreciate the striking beauty . . . naturalness . . . and perfect color registration . . . they have mastered with the aid of genuine **PMC METAL BASES**—which means to the printing trade . . . accuracy in plate mounting . . . maximum speed and economy . . . freedom from swelling and shrinking . . . rugged strength throughout . . . minimum maintenance and replacement . . . a material reduction in makeready time.

Insist on genuine PMC METAL BASES. Write for Catalog.

"WARNOCK" 4by4 METAL BLOCKS — "STERLING" TOGGLE BASES

THE PRINTING MACHINERY COMPANY
436 COMMERCIAL SQUARE · CINCINNATI, OHIO

461 Eighth Ave. New York, N. Y. · Canada: Toronto Type Foundry Co., Ltd., Toronto. Australia: Carmichael & Company, Sidney · England: Wm. J. Light & Co., London. Italy: D. G. Vigoni & Company, Milan · 20 West Jackson Blvd. Chicago, Illinois

For Metal Economy
Install MONOMELT

Double melting of type metal has always been wasteful, costly, inefficient. Bring your plant up-to-date—Install Monomelt., the modern system of single melting. Monomelt saves time, labor, cuts drossage, preserves metal, reduces down time, improves slug. Investigate Monomelt today. Mail coupon for booklet.

MONOMELT
The Single Melting System

MONOMELT CO., PE-2-A
1653 Polk St., N. E.,
Minneapolis, Minn.
Kindly send me, without obligation, your booklet "Metal—A Study in Operating Economy"—also free literature on the Monomelt System.

Plant _____

Individual _____

Address _____

FORM-O-SCORCH

COMBINING SIMPLICITY AND ECONOMY
OFFERING A MOST EFFICIENT SCORCHER
AT A REMARKABLY LOW PRICE

"The Scorcher Specialists of the Trade"

American Publishers Supply
BOX 131, WEST LYNN, MASS.

The Cheapest Spaceband

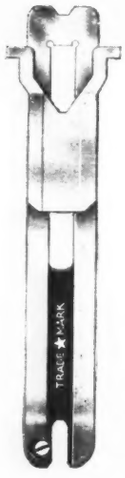
Is One That is ACCURATE and Which Will in Addition Give the LOWEST MAINTENANCE COST

That Is Where "STARS" Shine

They are made with meticulous accuracy. One band is just like the other.

The finest steel obtainable for the purpose — Swedish band steel — is used in their manufacture.

Proper tempering—an important factor in the manufacture of good spacebands — is always apparent in "Stars." You never have seen a "soft" or "brittle" Star spaceband.



A mark of extreme accuracy is found in the interchangeability of sleeves and wedges.

New sleeves can be fitted to wedges to an average of 90%, without the expenditure of labor. Compare this experience with your own on other makes. This means that good Star wedges can be put back into service at the cost of only 40c for a sleeve.

Costs are further cut through the exclusive patented feature—the *Eccentric Stop Pin*. No brass rivets to waste machinists' time when replacing sleeves.

Therefore Economize with "STARS" on Your Next Order!
SIX SIZES TO CHOOSE FROM

Distributors for
Ace Cord-Rubber Guaranteed Belts for Assembler, Distributor, Matrix Delivery, Intermediate Drive, etc.

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314 West 10th Street

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1520 Georgia Street

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WHO MAKES IT?

When you are in doubt as to who makes a required piece of equipment or needed supplies, look up the answer in the 1935 *Printing* EQUIPMENT *Engineer* Catalog number. This book is the most complete catalog printed for the Graphic Arts in recent years.

The *Printing* EQUIPMENT *Engineer* 1935 Catalog number contains the manufacturers of the industry alphabetically indexed and a products index of equipment and supplies used in the printing industry. Included also in this valuable book is the advertising of the leading firms manufacturing equipment and supplies.

Before you place any order for equipment or supplies consult the Catalog. And when you place an order be sure to mention that you saw the advertisement in *Printing* EQUIPMENT *Engineer's* 1935 Catalog number. For your convenience we are listing below the concerns advertising in our 1935 Catalog number.

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ACE BELTING COMPANY
AMERICAN PUBLISHERS SUPPLY

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BINGHAM BROTHERS COMPANY
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BLACK ROCK MANUFACTURING COMPANY
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BRANDTJEN & KLUGE, INC.
BURGESS CELLULOSE COMPANY

CERTIFIED DRY MAT CORPORATION
CHANDLER & PRICE COMPANY, THE
CHANNING, ALFRED W.
CHICAGO LINO-TABLER COMPANY
CHICAGO WHEEL & MFG. COMPANY
CLAYBOURN CORPORATION
CLINE ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY
COTTRELL, C. B., & SONS COMPANY
CROMWELL PAPER COMPANY, THE

DUST-LESS EQUIPMENT COMPANY

EDES MANUFACTURING COMPANY, THE
ELECTRO-HYDRAULIC MACHINERY COMPANY
EMBOSSOGRAPH PROCESS COMPANY, INC., THE

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HOOD FALCO CORPORATION

IDEAL ROLLER & MANUFACTURING COMPANY
ILLINOIS TESTING LABORATORIES, INC.
IMPERIAL TYPE METAL COMPANY
INTERNATIONAL PRINTING INK CORPORATION, THE
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LINOTYPE PARTS CORPORATION
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MATRIX CONTRAST CORPORATION
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MONOMELT COMPANY
MORLEY BUTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY
NATIONAL STEEL & COPPER PLATE COMPANY
NELSON, C. B., & COMPANY
NELSON ROLLER COMPANY
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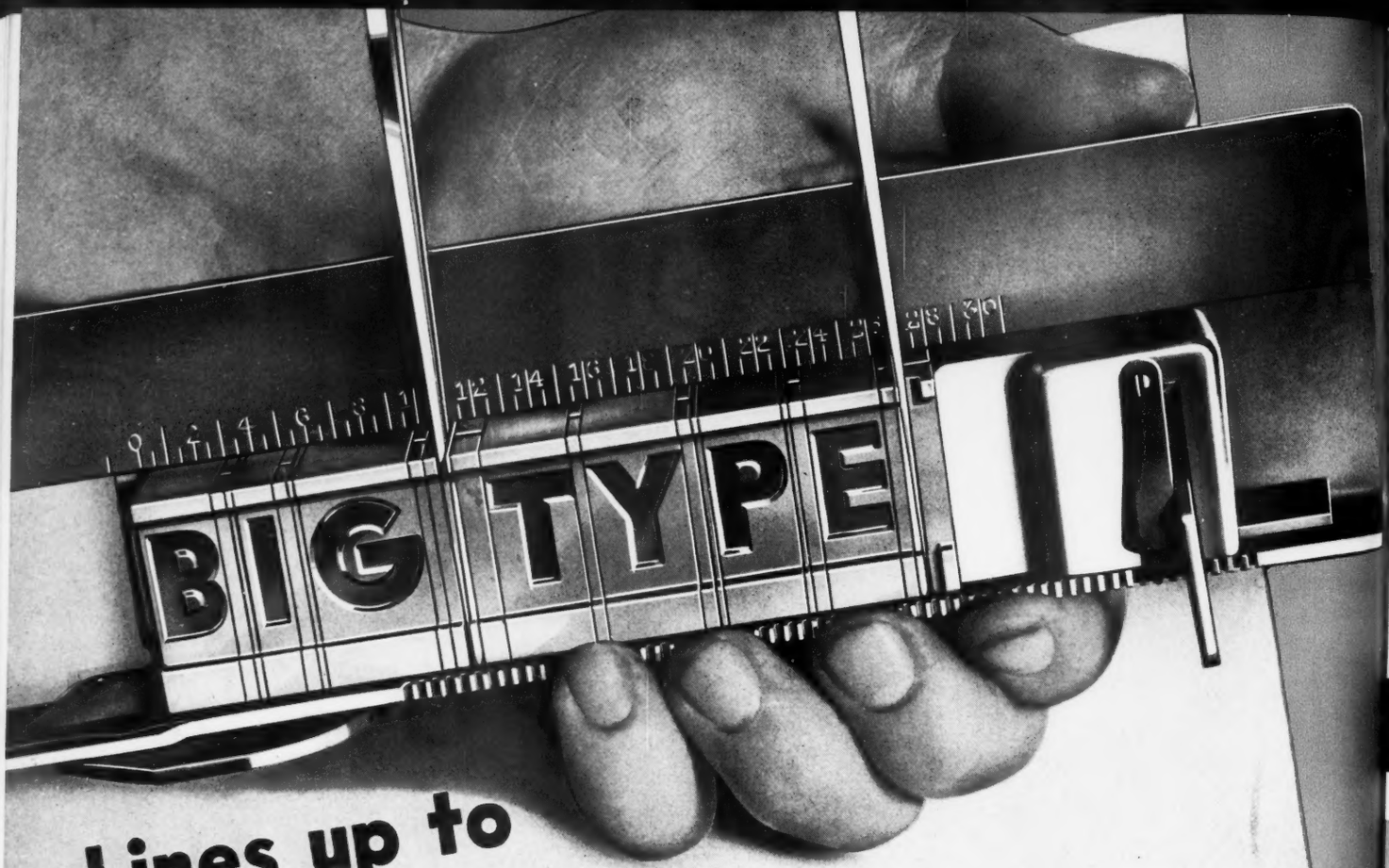

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